

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3721. - VOL. CXXXVII

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1910.

SIXPENCE.

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ARMED WITH A "DREADNOUGHT" AND EMPLOYING HIS LEISURE: LORD KITCHENER'S THREE-QUARTER SWING IN EVIDENCE AT NORTH BERWICK.

Lord Kitchener is employing some of his leisure—which is far too ample to please those who recognise the exceptional value of the great Field-Marshal's military ability and knowledge, and doubtless far too great to please one used to so active a life—by learning golf. He played for the first time at North Berwick, coached by George Sayers, brother of the well-known professional, Ben Sayers. His Lordship's coach has said of him: "He appeared to be suited naturally to the three-quarter swing. . . . His first drive for the home hole at North Berwick, although encouraging . . . did not satisfy him, and he followed up this effort by a really surprising straight drive to the distance of fully 180 yards. . . . He played some capital shots with my Dreadnought driver."

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.

HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

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TWO NEW NOVELS.

"A Corn of Wheat." The gospel of the return to nature takes many forms; but few, we think, so nakedly unattractive as the version preached by Miss E. H. Young in "A Corn of Wheat" (Heinemann). Judith, the heroine, is not to be understood to be a decadent; rather she is a primitive person, throwing back to "natural" instincts for her rule of life. She is introduced as a large young woman of the Juno type, who distresses a conventional sister-in-law by sleeping in pyjamas in a tent, and who is essentially an individual without affections—witness her attitude towards her small nieces and nephew. She rejoices in the wind, in the unclouded nights of stars, in solitude, in dabbling barefoot in the dew, and breasting the flailing autumn rain. Other people have enjoyed these things without being obsessed by their pleasure; but let that pass. The wild creature's mating desire comes upon Judith, and she accepts a lover of a season, to repulse him, to the poor young man's proper bewilderment, when he proposes orthodox matrimony. She yearns for a child, but she is too untrammelled to weigh the cost of her caprice to the life she calls into existence. In short, Judith, who seems to find favour with her author, stands revealed as a rampant individualist, for whom all the world might go hang so long as she could pursue her own immediate object. She is a reversion to a type lost in the mists of antiquity, free-living indeed, but undisciplined by the greater law of life that has decreed the community to prevail against the unit, and the bond of the family to withstand even the call of the wild. Her story is cleverly written; but it fails to convince us that Judith's indulgence of her primitive impulses arose from anything better than sheer egoism.

"Samuel the Seeker." "Samuel the Seeker" (John Long) stands at the opposite pole to the unfettered Judith, perhaps because he was raised in America, where individualism is less of an æsthetic hobby and more of a menace. Samuel found himself "up against it" at an early stage in his career, when his poor eighty dollars were stolen from him, and he was reduced to beggary in the streets of Lockmanville. He was extraordinarily guileless, and he had a knack of accepting the word of the first person who came along, so that it is easy to see he was born to trouble. His first brush with the law of the United States came when he was charged with vagrancy, and only escaped imprisonment by a fluke. Mr. Upton Sinclair breaks a lance against constituted authority wherever he finds it, and his pictures of the maintenance of order and the administration of justice in the Land of the Free are warranted to make a timid mortal's flesh creep. Poor Samuel, who thought Christianity would be practised as it was preached, soon found himself embroiled with the respectable leaders of St. Matthew's congregation, who were "grafters" one and all. Socialism is the cure suggested for a civil life as rotten, as tyrannical, as degrading as the one Mr. Sinclair constructs in his typical American manufacturing town.

THE LAW OF LIBEL AND THE PRESS.

IT is frequently evident that there is considerable room for improvement in the law of libel as affecting newspapers, which are at times in some danger of being practically blackmailed on account of unintentional errors that are made a pretext for claiming damages. General sympathy and support will doubtless be accorded, therefore, to Mr. Walter Judd, who is making strenuous efforts to bring about an alteration of the law in this respect. Messrs. Heywood and Co., of which firm Mr. Judd is chairman and managing director, publish several important trade journals, which naturally touch on bankruptcies and similar matters, and they have experience of blackmailing claims. Most reasonable people, of course, will accept a newspaper's apology in the case of an inadvertent mistake. It is a very different matter where there is deliberate malice. But when a paper is conducted in the public interest, and makes every effort to ensure accuracy, the law should protect it against blackmailing charges, and claims for damages should not be permitted in such cases. Mr. Judd's suggestion is that, "in any action brought against a proprietor, printer, or publisher of a newspaper in respect of any defamatory matter published therein, the defendant shall be at liberty at any time or from time to time to apply to a Judge or Master of the Supreme Court for an order that the plaintiff do give security for costs of his said action, and if security be not given within a time named in such order, the action shall be dismissed. The Judge or Master shall make such order as aforesaid, if it appears that the said defamatory matter was published in good faith and without express malice."

THE SEINE BAY AVIATION FORTNIGHT.

THREE towns—Le Havre, Trouville, and Deauville—will take part in the great aviation meeting to be held at the mouth of the Seine from Aug. 25 to Sept. 6. The first four days, from Aug. 25 to 29, the meeting will be at Le Havre, and will be continued from Sept. 2 to 6 in the grounds of Saint-Arnoult, adjacent both to Trouville and Deauville. The final event will be flights over the Seine Bay from Havre to Trouville.

Unlike the Channel flights of Blériot, De Lesseps, and Rolls, which were only witnessed by a chance few, this oversea flight from Havre will afford an opportunity to thousands of spectators.

The International Aeronautic Federation, to which the Aero Club of Great Britain is affiliated, has arranged to hold its congress during the Havre Meeting. An exceptionally good service of boats between Southampton and Havre, with day and night crossings, has been arranged for the fortnight.

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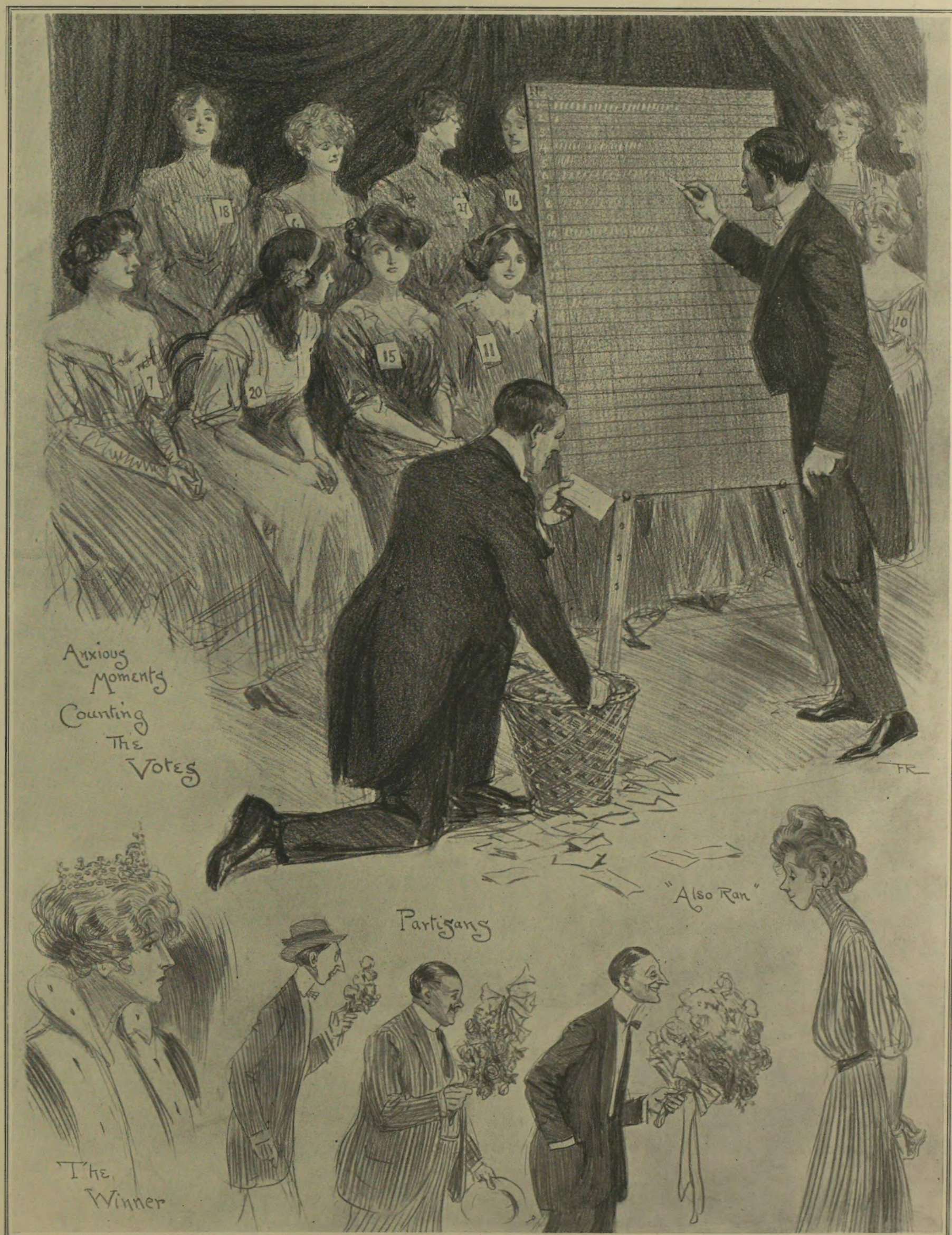
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A SEASIDE TRIAL: CHOOSING ENGLAND'S BEAUTY-QUEEN.



"ANXIOUS MOMENTS" AT THE FOLKESTONE BEAUTY-SHOW; AND OTHER SKETCHES BY FRANK REYNOLDS.

Appropriately enough, the Beauty-Competition at Folkestone, held for the purpose of choosing a Beauty-Queen to reign in England for a year, was won by an English girl, Miss Mamie Whittaker, of Hyde Park Gate, who thus won the right to wear a crown and royal robe for three hundred and sixty-five days. It is understood that the new "queen" has been offered a part in the United States tour of "Mr. Preedy and the Countess." It was arranged that Miss Whittaker and the five ladies next in order of voting should compete against foreign "queens" and representatives in the International Beauty Show set down to be held at Folkestone yesterday (Friday).



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

SOMEBODY recently ventured to say somewhere that a Scotchman was not, perhaps, in all respects exactly the same as an Englishman. Upon which the *Times* and the *Spectator* both said together, with the loud promptitude and precision of a couple of alarm clocks, "Do you want the Heptarchy?" As I am used to these papers waking up suddenly from time to time and saying this, it did not surprise me; and I could supply without reading the rest all the triumphant contrast drawn by the learned writers between our united and glorious British Empire and the well-known details of a Heptarchic existence. The answer to the question seems to me simple and crude. "I never tried the Heptarchy. It was before my time. But I have tried our united and glorious British Empire; and I know it is chaotic, hysterical, immoral, inconsequent, incompetent, and very badly governed. And its weaknesses and perils are not such as any mere governmental unity can either control or cure. Merely uniting people under one flag or one police does not strengthen them if their lives are all disruptive and incompatible, if their economies have gone rotten or their morals gone mad. It does not safeguard a district that all its soldiers wear the same kind of clothes if half its population wears hardly any kind of clothes; nor is the word Union (to which I bow my head seven times) by any means so uplifting and patriotic when it means for most people the workhouse. The large modern State does not secure genuine unity at all. Many of the large States are simply large anarchies—America, for instance. The United States are essentially dis-united States. No doubt some of our British patriots would like to swamp us in the American civilisation, offering the Anglo-American throne to Mr. Roosevelt. But I am by no means certain that Theodore, King of the Anglo-Saxons, would be so much better a ruler than Alfred, King of the West Saxons.

When I think of King Theodore I confess I think the Heptarchy a sane and practical alternative. I know how King Theodore would rule his huge and duplex Empire: by newspaper interviews, Masonic banquets, and a general moral show of everybody minding everybody else's business. I know how he would explain England to America and America to England, and explain them both wrong. I know how the Baptist ministers in Plymouth would settle the negro problem in Florida; I know how the Baptist ministers in Boston would settle the wayside inns of Kent. Endless denunciations of distant vices, endless defiance of distant dangers; endless exploiting of people who know nothing by people who know too much; endless entanglements between the worst indecency of rabbles and the worst secrecy of oligarchs; the poor rioting for what they do not know, and the rich scheming for what they dare not say; all the facts fourth-hand and all the principles fourth-rate—these, palpable and visible before us, are the actual fruits of Union, of the large, highly organised modern State. And, above all, this evil is branded on the brow of it, that each group or neighbourhood has too much power outside its borders and too little inside. Norwood can interfere with Natal, but it cannot govern Norwood. Surrey can insult Servian tyrants; but it must submit to Surrey tyrants. Lewisham cannot be a law to

itself; it can only manage to be a sort of mild anarchy to the Tsar. Brighton may slightly disorder Spanish affairs; but it cannot order its own. The Londoner is a slave in London by the same political process that makes him a tyrant in Cork.

Now I fancy that under that hearty and typical Little Englander, King Alfred the Great, Wessex was practically governed very much more after the manner of Wessex men. Alfred the Great may be called the splendid and supreme Little Englander; for he was deliberately content with something even littler than

golden kingdom and his reign a golden reign. Not only was Alfred the Great a Little Englander, but it was exactly because the England was little that the Alfred was great.

Therefore I venture to say, with great seriousness, that when people talk about the horrors of bringing back the Heptarchy, they should be politely asked how much they or anybody else know about the Heptarchy—whether we do not know too little about the Heptarchy and rather too much about the Union? Alfred, of course, lived after the Heptarchic time and

in a British Empire not quite as big as a modern small nationality. The founders of the house of Wessex had doubtless extended their domains; Alfred only defended them. But it is perfectly typical of the ancient wholesome instincts of mankind that the man who has been loved for a thousand years is not the man who took, but the man who defended; not the conqueror, but the man who was nearly conquered. Egbert, perhaps, was an Imperialist; that is why he is not called Egbert the Great. In those ceremonial eulogies upon Alfred which are now from time to time pronounced by persons of another religion, and sometimes of another race, it has become customary to represent him as the founder of the Navy League and the Imperial Liberal Council. They try to make out that his wretched, reasonable little fleet against the pirates was the foundation of the British Navy. But it is not in this way that the historic cult of Alfred can be understood. The cult of Alfred is, and has always been steadily for ten centuries, a popular cult. As with all really great men, the legends are more appropriate than the facts. School-children and servants are still as pleased with the idea of his singing in disguise in the Danish camp as with the idea of a royal Duke dressed as a nigger minstrel. They still like the idea of the King minding cakes, as they would like the idea of the Pope toasting muffins. All the facts remembered about Alfred (it should be noted) are little physical facts—that he carried a note-book in his bosom, that he learnt as a boy out of a bright-coloured book; that he made clocks of candles. For a thousand years a million people have known these things, who cared nothing for the translation of Boethius or the Treaty of Wedmore—or the Pact of Chippenham, as a distinguished historian irritates me by calling it. Now, Alfred had other lessons for the savages and heathen anarchists with whom he fought. To them he might well stand for peace and for translations from the Latin. But his lesson for us is the lesson of simplicity and actuality. His message to us is a message of cakes and candles, of things plain like the spelling-book and personal like the note-book. For what is wrong with our civilisation can be said in one word—unreality. We

Photo Beresford.

JOHN POYNTZ SPENCER, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., FIFTH EARL.

John Poyntz Spencer, the fifth Earl, was born in 1835. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, taking the degree of M.A. in 1857, the same year in which he succeeded to the title. He also received various honorary degrees—the Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford in 1863, and the Hon. LL.D. of Cambridge, Dublin, and Wales. In 1859 he became Groom of the Stole to the late Prince Consort; and he acted in the same capacity to King Edward (then Prince of Wales) from 1862 to 1866. Two years later Earl Spencer was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a post which he occupied for six years, and again from 1882 to 1885. He was twice Lord President of the Council in the 'eighties, and in 1892 he became First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1901 he was made Keeper of the Privy Seal of the Duchy of Cornwall, an office which he resigned three years ago, together with the Chancellorship of Victoria University. He married in 1858, Charlotte Frances Frederica, daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Seymour, of the Marquess of Hertford's family. Lady Spencer died in 1903.

England. Of all those qualities in Alfred which are so rootedly and refreshingly English, none was more English than his instinctive opposition to Imperialism. When the course of events and the example of other conquerors should naturally have led him to press his frontiers further and further, and attempt an utter expulsion of Dahes, he dwelt contentedly within moderate dominions, to which he never added but in self-defence. And I am quite sure that it was because his kingdom was a small one that it came to be called a

are in no danger either from the vices or the virtues of vikings; we are in danger of forgetting all facts, good and bad, in a haze of high-minded phraseology. And if the people of Wessex (which still exists) want to survive these dark ages as they survived the dark ages of old, they must ask definitely for what they want, for the Wessex cakes and Wessex candles and Wessex alphabet, and certainly not accept the word "Heptarchy" as an answer.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SHEEP-DOG TRIAL: ROUNDING-UP A CHICK.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY JEFFREY SILANT.



A SHEEP-DOG "YARDING" A CHICK INTO AN EMPTY JAM-TIN: COIL AND HIS LITTLE CHARGE.

At the Wiltshire and Gloucestershire Sheep-dog Trials, held in Lord Estcourt's park, at Tetbury, the other day, the judge stated his belief that a Welsh smooth-haired collie named Pink is the best sheep-dog in the world. It would be interesting to know how Pink would compare with his New South Wales cousin, Coil, now on Boolardie Run, Western Australia. Coil is (or was until lately) the champion sheep-dog of Australia. In addition to performing the ordinary trial of driving three sheep round and through obstacles before "yarding" them into a hurdle-pen, guided only by whistles and signals from a distance, he finds amusement in "yarding" a tiny chick into an empty jam-tin. This, as may be readily imagined, is a task calling for great delicacy, for if it be hurried the chick is likely to become exhausted or sulky. Coil has learnt his task so well that he never fails to drive the chick into the tin. Having done this, he lies down on guard, head on paws, facing his captive.



THE LATE MR. E. W. PIKE, I.S.O.,
Postmaster of the House of Commons for
Twenty-five Years.



SIR VINCENT CORBETT, K.C.V.O.,
Appointed his Majesty's Minister Resident
at Munich.

tion of Postmaster for a quarter of a century. Born in 1838, of Somersetshire parents, he began his career as a journalist, and was for three years, 1855-58, on the staff of the *Wells Journal*. In the latter year he entered the Postal Service, and it was just twenty years later that he received the appointment at Westminster. He retired in 1903. It is an interesting fact that his private residence was in Hilldrop Crescent, Camden Town, so that the Crippen case must have, as it were, touched him nearly.

When he met with his fatal accident in a taxi-cab collision at Brussels, Mr. Oscar Guttman was serving as one of the British jurors at the Exhibition for sporting and hunting equipment. He was a recognised authority on explosives, had written many books on the subject, and had designed numerous manufactories of explosive chemicals in different countries, including Austria-Hungary, Italy, Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Holland, Switzerland, Australia, and the United States. He erected the dynamite, cordite, and guncotton works at Hayle, Cornwall, and the Acetone Works at Manchester, at Woolwich, Clapton, and Waltham Abbey. He began practice as a consulting engineer in Vienna, and afterwards came to London. He was naturalised in this country in 1894. His elder son is Professor of Chemistry at Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. Mr. Guttman himself was born in 1855.

THE LATE MR. OSCAR GUTTMANN,
M.I.C.E.,

A well-known Authority on Explosives.
Killed in a Taxi-cab Accident at Brussels.

MR. HORACE
AVORY, K.C.,
Appointed a Judge
of King's Bench.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

Personal Notes. It has long been found that the increasing work of the High Court necessitated the appointment of additional Judges. Of the two new Judges of the King's Bench Division who have just been appointed, the name of Mr. Horace Avory is very well known to the public. Mr. Avory was born in 1851, and was educated at King's College, London, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.B. He entered at the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar in 1875. After building up a successful private practice, he was appointed, in 1889, Junior Counsel to the Treasury at the Central Criminal Court, and became Senior Counsel ten years later. His knowledge of criminal law is probably unsurpassed. He has also held the office of Recorder of Kingston-on-Thames. In 1877 Mr. Avory married Miss Maria Castle, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Castle.

The other newly appointed Judge of King's Bench, Mr. Thomas Gardner Horridge, K.C., was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1884, and became a King's Counsel in 1901. He has been attached to the Northern Circuit. In 1906 Mr. Horridge defeated Mr. Balfour at a memorable election in East Manchester, for which division he sat as a Liberal until the last election, when he did not again become a candidate. He is a son of Mr. John Horridge, of Bolton, and he married Miss Evelyn Sandys, daughter of Mr. Melville Sandys, of Lanarth, Cornwall.

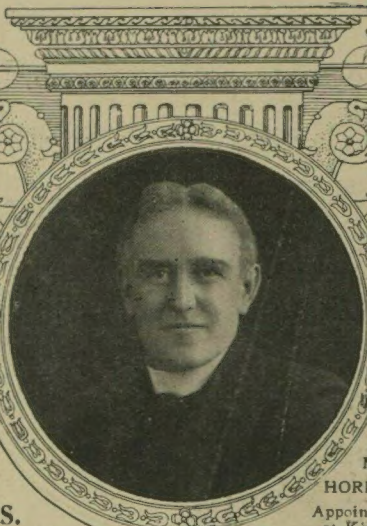
Mr. Edmund Pike, whose death has just occurred, was once a familiar figure at the House of Commons, where he held the position of Postmaster for a quarter of a century.

Born in 1838, of Somersetshire parents, he began his career as a journalist, and was for three years, 1855-58, on the staff of the *Wells Journal*. In the latter year he entered the Postal Service, and it was just twenty years later that he received the appointment at Westminster. He retired in 1903. It is an interesting fact that his private residence was in Hilldrop Crescent, Camden Town, so that the Crippen case must have, as it were, touched him nearly.

Bishop Cahill, the well-known Roman



PORTRAITS
AND
WORLD'S NEWS.



MR. T. G.
HORRIDGE, K.C.,
Appointed a Judge
of King's Bench.

Photo. Lafayette.

the Roman Catholic diocese of Portsmouth, who has died there after a long illness, was born in London, of Irish parents, in 1841. He took priest's orders in 1864, and for some time was Professor of Classics and



Photo. Rapid.

THE LATE M. NICOLAS KINET,
The Second of the two Brothers killed in Aeroplane
Accidents in Belgium.

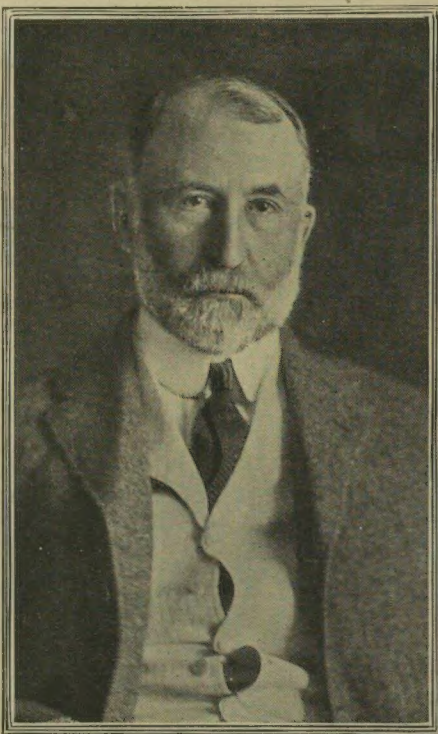


Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

MR. WILLIAM GAYNOR,
Mayor of New York—who has been the Victim of a
Shooting Outrage.



Photo. Russell.

THE LATE RIGHT REV. JOHN BAPTIST
CAHILL,
Roman Catholic Bishop of Portsmouth.

Mathematics at St. Edmund's College, Ware. In 1866 he was put in charge of St. Mary's Church, Ryde, which he continued to serve until 1903. When



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

LORD DECIES,
Who has just Succeeded to the Title on the
Death of his Brother.

Lord Decies, who has succeeded to the title, as the fifth Baron, on the sudden death of his brother, has hitherto been known as Major the Hon. J. G. H. Horsley-Beresford. He was born in 1866 and is unmarried. In 1896-97 he served with the Relief Forces in Matabeleland, and was mentioned in dispatches. In the South African War he commanded a battalion of Yeomanry. He next saw service in Somaliland in 1903-4, when he was in command of the Tribal Horse, and gained the D.S.O. He has twice acted as an aide-de-camp, in 1888-9 to Lord Connemara, when the latter was Governor of Madras, and in 1900-1 to the Duke of Connaught in Ireland. The heir-presumptive to the peerage is now the eldest of his three brothers, the Hon. Robert Beresford.



Photo. Franzen.

SEÑOR DE OJEDA,
The Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican
who was Recalled.

It will be remembered that the dispute between the Vatican and the Spanish Government with regard to religious matters in Spain came to an open rupture when the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, Señor de Ojeda, was recalled to Spain by his Government. Señor de Ojeda left Rome early in the morning on Monday of last week, and went from thence to San Sebastian. The Note which the Spanish Government sent to the Vatican at the same time that Señor de Ojeda was recalled was delivered, not by him, but by the Chargé d'Affaires, the Marquis de Gonzalez. The trouble arose through the Vatican's demanding that the Spanish Government should rescind certain measures it had taken with a view to reducing the number of Roman Catholic monastic establishments in Spain, and to extending the privileges of other denominations.

Several important new Diplomatic appointments have recently been made—namely, those of Sir George Buchanan as Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sir Ralph Paget as Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary at Belgrade, Sir Vincent Corbett as Minister Resident at Munich, and Mr. Evelyn Grant-Duff, second son of the late Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff, as Minister Resident at Caracas. Sir George Buchanan, who is the son of Sir Andrew Buchanan and was born in 1854, has, since May, been Minister-Plenipotentiary at the Hague. Before that he had been Agent and Consul-General in Bulgaria, with the rank of Minister-Plenipotentiary, and he showed great tact and firmness in handling the delicate situation which arose on the declaration of Bulgaria's independence. The Bulgarians deeply appreciated his services, and general regret was felt at his departure. Sir George joined the Diplomatic Service in 1875, and before going to Sofia had served at Rome, Berlin, Vienna, Berne, Darmstadt, Karlsruhe, and Tokyo. In 1898 he attended, as British Agent, the Arbitration Tribunal

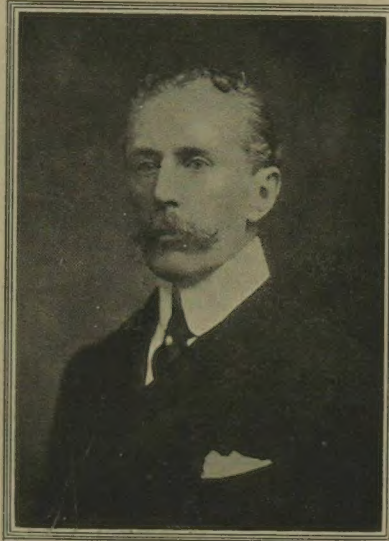


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN, G.C.V.O.,
K.C.M.G., C.B.,
Appointed his Majesty's Ambassador at
St. Petersburg.

[Continued overleaf.]

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP - BOOK.

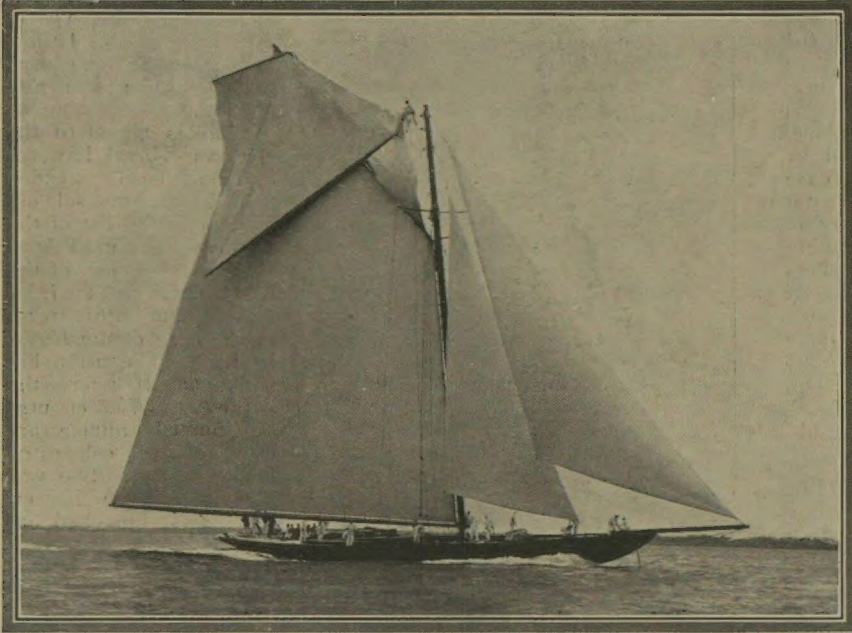


Photo. Kirk, Cowes.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "SHAMROCK" WHILE KING ALFONSO WAS ABOARD: SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S CRAFT AFTER THE MISHAP.

While King Alfonso was aboard the "Shamrock" at Cowes, her 50-ft. topmast fell, breaking the jack-yard of the topsail, damaging the bowsprit spinnaker, but fortunately not harming anyone. It will be recalled that "Shamrock II." lost a mast nine years ago, when King Edward was aboard. King Alfonso remarked that this was the fifth yacht accident he had been in. Elsewhere in this number will be found a drawing by Mr. Paddy of a dismasted yacht being helped in compliance with Rule 40.



Photo. Cribb.

AN UNFORTUNATE SUBMARINE: THE CREW OF THE "A1," ON WHICH A DISASTROUS EXPLOSION TOOK PLACE ON SATURDAY LAST.

By an explosion of petrol gas on the submarine "A1" two officers, one petty officer, and four seamen were injured. Petty Officer Blunsdon, the coxswain, was shot sixteen feet into the air. The photograph, taken about a year ago, shows the whole crew except the two officers. The "A1" has been particularly unfortunate. She was completed in 1903. Seven men were injured on board her at Barrow before she came into the hands of the Naval authorities. In the following year she was sunk by a liner, and the whole crew drowned.



Photo. T. Brittain.

THE FIRST GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA WITH AN OLD ENEMY OF THIS COUNTRY WHO IS NOW ITS FRIEND, LADY GLADSTONE, AND OTHER NOTED PEOPLE: A MOST INTERESTING GROUP TAKEN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

This group is particularly interesting in that it includes General Botha, who, in a notable speech, recently expressed the hope that old party organisations, particularly his own, would be dissolved and would amalgamate into one great whole—the South African National Party. In our photograph (in the back row, reading from left to right) are Captain Paget, Mr. Beresford, Mrs. Garraway, Major Garraway, Mrs. Balfour, Mrs. Wyndham, Captain Parish, Major Bentinck, Mrs. Bentinck, and Master Bentinck; (in the front row, again reading from left to right) Miss Tennant, Miss Dorothy Drew, Mr. H. Graumann, Lord Gladstone, Lady Gladstone, Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Louis Botha, and General Botha. While dealing with South Africa, we may note, that, according to the latest arrangements, the Duke of Connaught is to leave England to open the first Parliament of the Union of South Africa at Cape Town on October 10, sailing aboard the New Union Castle liner "Balmoral Castle."



IN THE SALOON IN WHICH THE KING AND QUEEN MADE THEIR JOURNEY TO SCOTLAND: HIS MAJESTY'S BED-ROOM.

This saloon, specially built by the London and North Western Railway, is that which was constructed for King Edward VII. It consists of a day-room, a smoking-room, a drawing-room, two bed-rooms, and two dressing-rooms, and is elaborately furnished and fitted. It is understood that their Majesties are likely to stay at Balmoral until October. His Majesty is looking forward with eagerness to an excellent holiday with gun, rifle, and rod.

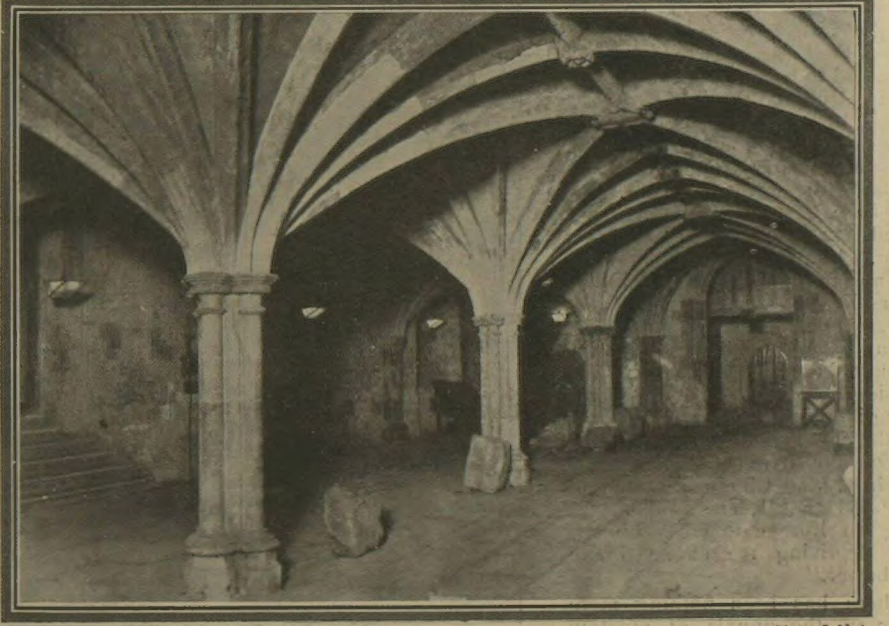


Photo. L.N.A.

JUST OPENED TO THE PUBLIC FOR THE FIRST TIME: THE EASTERN CRYPT UNDER THE GUILDHALL.

The crypt, which measures 77 feet by 46 feet, and is 13 feet in height, is divided into eastern and western crypts, the former of which, the finer of the two, and believed to be the finest in the City, has just been opened to the public. The age of the work is unknown. The eastern crypt was used until recently as a kitchen; the other crypt is a storehouse. An excellent suggestion has been made that the quinqucentenary of the Guildhall, which will be celebrated next year, shall be marked by the restoration of the western crypt.

in the Venezuela Boundary dispute. Sir George married, in 1885, Lady Georgiana Bathurst.

Sir Vincent Corbett, who takes Sir Ralph Paget's place as Minister Resident at Munich, which the latter has occupied since last May, has during the last three years been Minister to Venezuela. He was born in 1861, and entered the Diplomatic Service at the age of twenty-three. After serving at Berlin, the Hague, Rome, and Constantinople, he acted as Chargé d'Affaires at Copenhagen, and later at Athens. In 1898 he was selected to represent Great Britain on the International Financial Commission for the Control of Greek Finance. In 1903 he was appointed British Commissioner on the Caisse de la Dette Publique in Egypt, and the following year became Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government. This post he held till he went to Caracas in 1907. Sir Vincent Corbett married, in 1895, the Hon. Mabel Sturt, daughter of the late Lord Alington.

It was only last November that Mr. William Gaynor, who was shot on Tuesday by a would-be assassin on board the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, was elected to the Mayoralty of New



UNVEILED AT NIGHT: THE STATUE OF DR. JOHNSON, BY MR. PERCY FITZGERALD, OUTSIDE ST. CLEMENT DANES' CHURCH IN THE STRAND.

This very excellent statue of Dr. Johnson is the work of Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, whose gift to St. Clement Danes it is. The unveiling was postponed owing to the death of the King; but on the death of Mr. Pennington, the Rector, the other week, it was decided that the statue in which he had taken so much interest ought to be unveiled before his burial. For this reason, Mr. Fitzgerald himself performed the unveiling at night.

Kinet died after a fall at Ghent, only about a month ago: Nicolas Kinet was killed by a terrible fall of six hundred feet at Brussels last week. The pathos of the tragedy was accentuated in each case by the fact that their wives were present when the accidents took place. Both men were crushed by their machines. In the case of Nicolas Kinet, the disaster was caused by the stay of the rear box-plane breaking and becoming entangled in the motor, which suddenly stopped.

German War-ships Bought by Turkey.

In our issue last week, on the strength of information which was generally accepted as authentic, we published photographs of two German battle-ships, *Wörth* and *Brandenburg*, as having been purchased by the Turkish Government. It has since been made known that these are not the vessels which Turkey has acquired from Germany, but the battle-ships *Weissenburg* and *Kurfürst Friedrich Wilhelm*. As, however, the two latter vessels belong to the *Brandenburg* class, and are sister-ships to the two that we illustrated last week, the

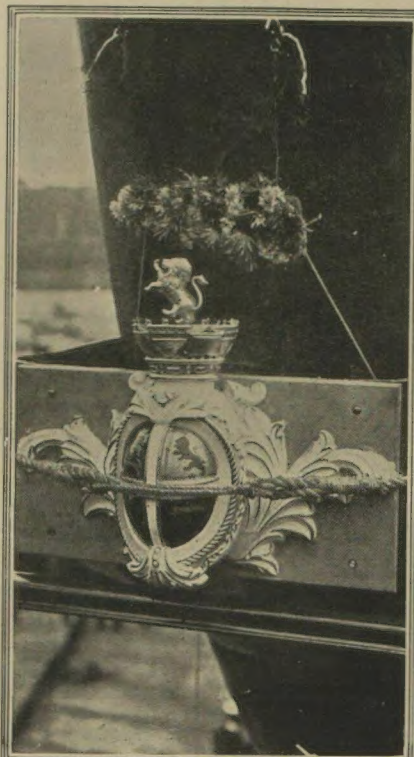


Photo. Central News.

THE LAUNCHING AND THE NAMING OF THE "LION": THE CORD BEFORE IT WAS CUT, AND THE FLOWER-DECKED BOTTLE OF WINE.

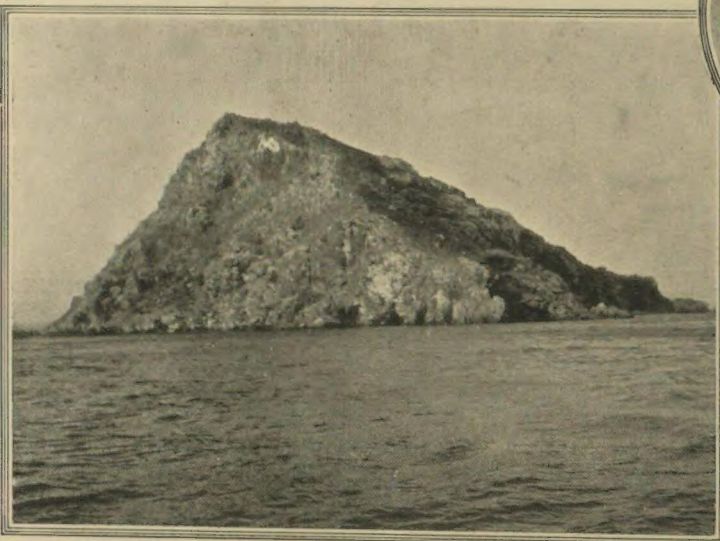
Viscountess Clifden, having broken the bottle of wine against the vessel, and having named it with the words: "I name this ship 'Lion.' God bless the 'Lion,' and all who sail in her," took mallet and chisel and cut through the cord which freed a heavy weight on either side of the vessel, the releasing of which displaced the dog-shores. The launch was most successful, and it is estimated that no fewer than fifty thousand people witnessed it.



LEFT BEHIND, YET UNHAPPY: A PUPPY WHICH CANNOT REALISE ITS GOOD LUCK.

THE DEVIL'S ISLAND OF DOGS: EXILING THE CANINE STREET SCAVENGERS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

We are able to add three photographs to the remarkably interesting set published in our issue of July 23 last. We may remark also that the Isle of Oxiás, to which the canine scavengers of Constantinople have been banished, is even more inhospitable than we believed: it is not well wooded; in point of fact, it is treeless, and there is no shade from the sun, "not even," says our correspondent, "an unsharp



THE BARREN, TREELESS DWELLING-PLACE OF THE BANISHED DOGS: THE ISLE OF OXIÁS, IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

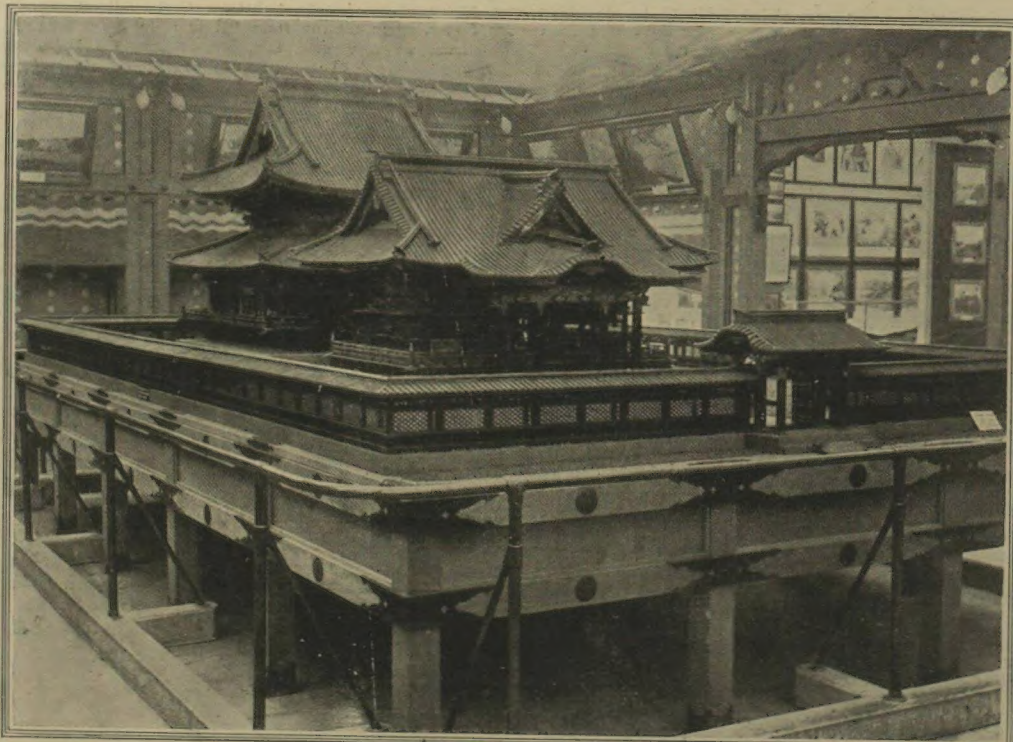
bit of surface where the dogs may lie." For the rest we may repeat some of the description given under the illustrations previously published by us: "The dogs have been turned loose, to exist as they can, though provided regularly with rations of food from the city, paid for by a vote of the Turkish Government under pressure of public opinion. . . . Water is supplied them from wells in the island. . . . The poor beasts, it is said, make wild rushes for the cans at the time for watering every day."



AWAITING EXILE: A BARGE-LOAD OF CONSTANTINOPLE DOGS WAITING TO BE TUGGED TO THE ISLE OF OXIÁS, THE DOGS' DEVIL'S ISLAND.

York, but in that short time he succeeded in making his mark on the municipal history of the city. Although he stood as a candidate put forward by Tammany Hall, he had previously been in conflict throughout his career with the "bosses" of that institution, and he claimed to be in no way pledged to it if elected. He has certainly fulfilled his claim since by his independence. It has been said that he has done more in six months to reform the government of New York than has ever been accomplished by any anti-Tammany Mayor. In his policy of retrenchment and in the bestowal of political favours he has disregarded Tammany. He has saved the city thousands of pounds by getting rid of hundreds of superfluous officials, exposing cases of graft, and reducing inordinate salaries. He has doubtless made many enemies of the type of the man Gallagher who shot him, and who is reported to have said that "The Mayor was going to Europe to enjoy himself after depriving me of my bread and butter."

There has been nothing more tragic in the annals of aviation than the deaths, within a few weeks of each other, of the two brothers Daniel and Nicolas Kinet, the Belgian airmen, who have both lost their lives in the pursuit of their dangerous sport. Daniel



PRESENTED TO THE KING AS A MEMENTO OF HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION: A MODEL OF THE SHRINE OF SHOGUN, AT TOKYO, REMARKABLE FOR ITS BEAUTIFUL LACQUER-WORK.

During his visit to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, King George graciously accepted from the Japanese Commission this model of the shrine of Shogun, at Tokyo, which is especially remarkable for its lacquer-work.

by the forces of the latest Nationalist Government, is the well-known Nationalist leader who, with Baghir Khan, first raised the standard of Persian nationalism at Tabriz, and defended that town against the Shah's forces. Satar Khan arrived at Teheran in April, having been expelled from Tabriz, where his presence tended to disturbances, at the suggestion of the British and Russian Governments. At Teheran, in recognition of his services, the Government lent him as a residence Atabeg Park, where he lately collected a force of "Fidais," or revolutionaries. These the Government required him to disarm, as they menaced the peace of the capital; and the fighting last Sunday, in which he was captured, was due to his delay in obeying the order. Thus the Persian Government has come to blows with its former supporters, with whom only a short time before it had been, ostensibly, on the friendliest of terms. The British Legation, whose grounds adjoined the park occupied by Satar Khan and his men, was in the thick of the fighting, for the Government troops attacked the park with rifle fire and artillery. A correspondent of the *Times* wrote that, "Moving about the Legation grounds, one generally enjoyed the sensation of sitting in the stalls at the play, 'An Englishman's Home.'"

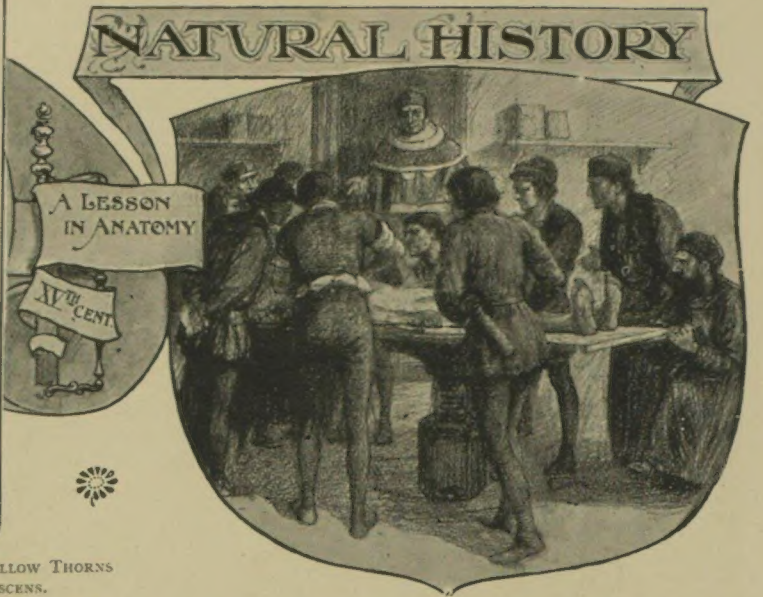
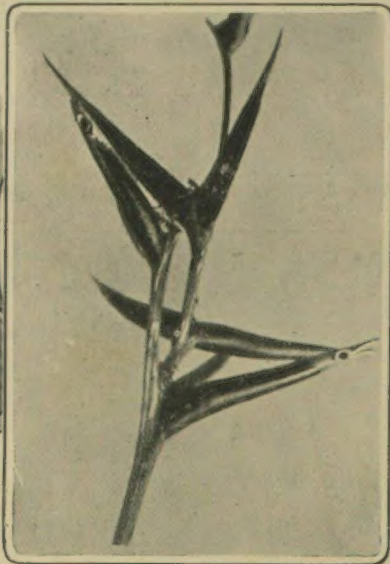
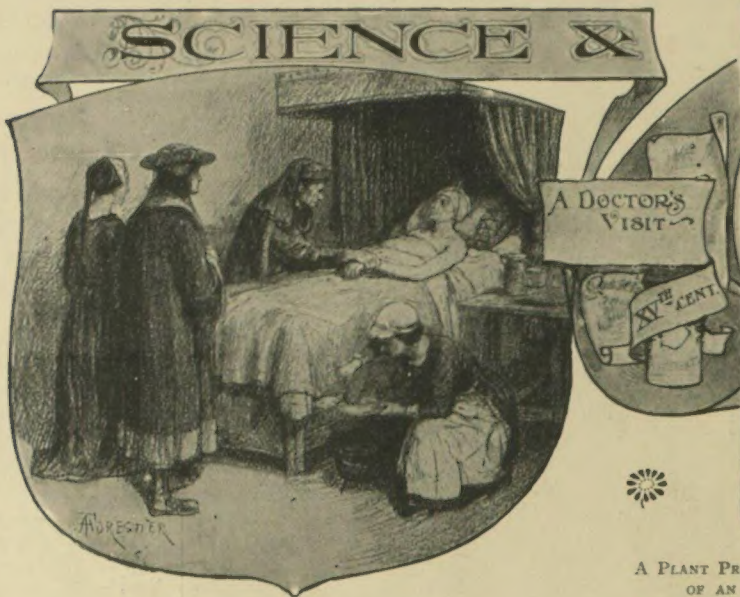
SOME YACHT-RACING RULES ILLUSTRATED BY C. M. PADDAY.

No. II.—DISMASTED.



WILLING OBEDIENCE TO RULE NO. 40: ASSISTANCE OFFERED TO A DISMASTED YACHT.

We give the second of a series of exceptionally interesting drawings by Mr. C. M. Padday, the well-known marine artist, which illustrate various rules that must be followed during yacht-racing, or the results that come from the breaking of such rules. Rule 40, which is headed "Man Overboard and Accidents," reads: "Each Yacht shall render every possible assistance to any vessel or person in peril. . . A Yacht neglecting to render assistance when in a position to do so shall be disqualified." This particular illustration is of especial interest at the moment, when it is recalled that it was only the other day that the topmast of the "Shamrock" fell while King Alfonso was aboard, although, apparently, the disaster was not of so extensive a nature as that shown in the drawing.



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

MORE ABOUT ANTS.

CONTINUING my remarks on Dr. W. M. Wheeler's interesting book on ants (Columbia University Press and Macmillan) the first point again to be emphasised is the evidence this work supplies of the evolution of the ant-race from comparatively small beginnings onwards to a specialisation of life and social duties which stands forth as one of the most amazing features of the animal world. Dr. Wheeler makes this point plain—in fact, it may be described as the aim and purport of his work. Compared with bees and wasps, ants are very highly developed insects. It is not difficult, perhaps, to account for the social phases of insect-life. Co-operation is seen, far down in the scale of being, among zoophytes and other forms. It is the elaboration of the social instinct which makes ant-life so interesting to the zoologist, and equally to the sociological student. One might, indeed, be tempted to think that all social development, in man as in insect, follows certain well-defined tracks, which in the main are destined to work out the greatest happiness

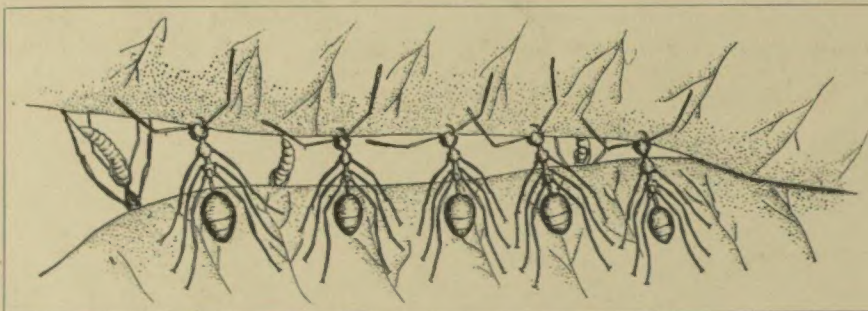
A PLANT PROTECTED BY A STANDING ARMY OF ANTS: HOLLOW THORNS OF AN ACACIA INHABITED BY PSEUDOMYRMAX FULVESCENS.

The entrances for the ants are near the tips of the thorns. "These ants form a most efficient standing army for the plant, which prevents not only the mammalia from browsing on the leaves, but delivers it from a much more dangerous enemy, the leaf-cutting ants."

of a certain *Ecophylla* inhabiting tropical Africa. Large nests are constructed in the foliage of trees, and an illustration is here given of the ants engaged in the

No less instructive are considerations which deal with what we may call the mental side of ant-life. It seems that the sense or faculty of smell plays a highly important part in ant-existence. An authority contends that the smell-sense is located in the antennæ or feelers, and that different joints of the feelers "are specialised for the perception of different odours."

Hearing seems to be a sense doubtfully developed in these insects, though traces of auditory organs are not wanting in some species. Perhaps, as Dr. Wheeler puts it, ants exercise a sense of vibration much to their advantage, and the legs seem to play the chief part in making the insects acquainted with movements occurring in their environment. It was Tyndall, I believe, who suggested that the delicate processes of insect-antennæ, and probably also the hairs of the legs, acted as miniature stethoscopes. Lord Avebury maintains that the colour-sense is present in ants, and, as regards sight, Dr. Wheeler thinks that only ants with well-developed eyes, in contradistinction to those in which the eye-structures are of less perfect character, "can distinguish objects by means of these organs."



TEXTILE INDUSTRY AMONG ANTS: *ECOPHYLLA SMARAGDINA* WORKERS BUILDING A NEST BY DRAWING EDGES OF LEAVES TOGETHER WHILE OTHERS BIND THEM WITH SILK SPUN BY THE LARVAE.

"They lined up in a straight row . . . seized the edge of the leaf on one side of the rent while they fastened themselves by the claws on their six feet to another leaf. Then they began to pull . . . several workers emerged . . . each with a larva in its mandibles . . . The ants were actually using their larvae both as spools and shuttles."



USING ITS LARVA AS A SHUTTLE: AN *ECOPHYLLA SMARAGDINA* WEAVING THE SILKEN TISSUE OF THE NEST.

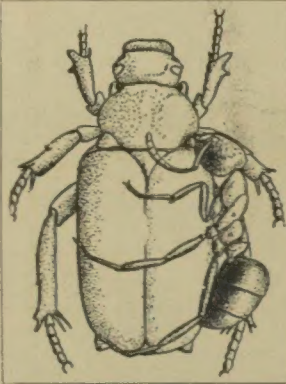
"The larvae were carried with their anterior ends directed forward and upward, and were kept moving from one side to the other of the rent. . . . Gradually the rent was filled out with a fine silken web."

of the greater numbers. I can find no more remarkable illustration of the evolution of ant-habits than that presented by certain families which manipulate leaves in order to form dwellings. There are many species which accomplish this task, and which have found it to their advantage to substitute aerial habits for the terrestrial ways of most of their neighbours. Thus Dr. Wheeler describes for us, from Forel's data, the habit

"GO TO THE ANT, THOU SLUGGARD!" NEW LESSONS FOR THE LAZY.

Illustrations Reproduced from Dr. W. M. Wheeler's book, "Ants: Their Structure, Development, and Behaviour," by Courtesy of the Publishers, the Columbia University Press, New York.

work of nest-construction. A great number of leaves, we are told, are fastened together by a fine white web, the leaves being joined by their edges. The question now arises, that, as no ad-known to spin are able to dwellings. It that the *Ecophylla* larvae or young the silk needed building, was injured, erged from the bearing a larva These were from one side of the rent in the above illustration, the worker using shuttles spools as



A GUEST THAT IS INDIFFERENT TO PERSECUTION: AN ANT GNAWING A BEETLE THAT LIVES IN ITS NEST. Beetles live as guests in ants' nests. Some are treated as pets, others persecuted. This one's hard armour shields it from the ants' mandibles.

A very interesting chapter on "Perse-Tolerated in ant-com-Here we a very wide which has received attention from many naturalists. It is not other kinds of insects alone which are harboured by ants. We find in the list even members of the classes of spiders and crustaceans. Dr. Wheeler says the list of ant-guests runs up to a total of three thousand at least, the number being probably greater. Some "guests" are treated as enemies, because they attack isolated ants, or feed on diseased or dead ants. Others play the part of friends, and remove mites or parasites from their hosts. Then, of course, we have the aphides or plant lice, kept in ant-nests in order that they may provide the honey juice of which ants are fond. The aphides are regularly "milked" by the ants that harbour them, and thus a certain supply of what is both a food and a luxury is readily procured.

The "sanguinary ants" are what Dr. Wheeler calls the "facultative slave-workers." Here, also, we find gradations in the extent to which evolution has operated to produce greater or less dependence of owners on slaves for the discharge of the duties of the nest. For instance, in the case of *Formica sanguinea*, a typical slave-holder of Europe, we may find the ants living both in independent slaveless colonies, and in nests where the service is slave-discharged.

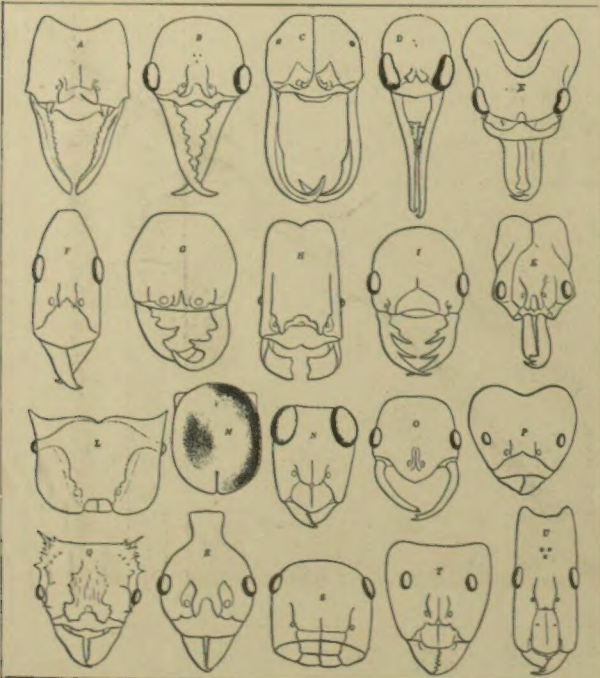


TAKING FOOD OUT OF ITS HOST'S MOUTH; AN *ATELURA* SNATCHING HONEY REGURGITATED BY ONE ANT TO ANOTHER.

"Ants were grouped in couples for the purpose of regurgitating" honey. The *atelura* (a creature that lives as a guest with ants) "suddenly snapped up the droplet passing in front of it and made off."

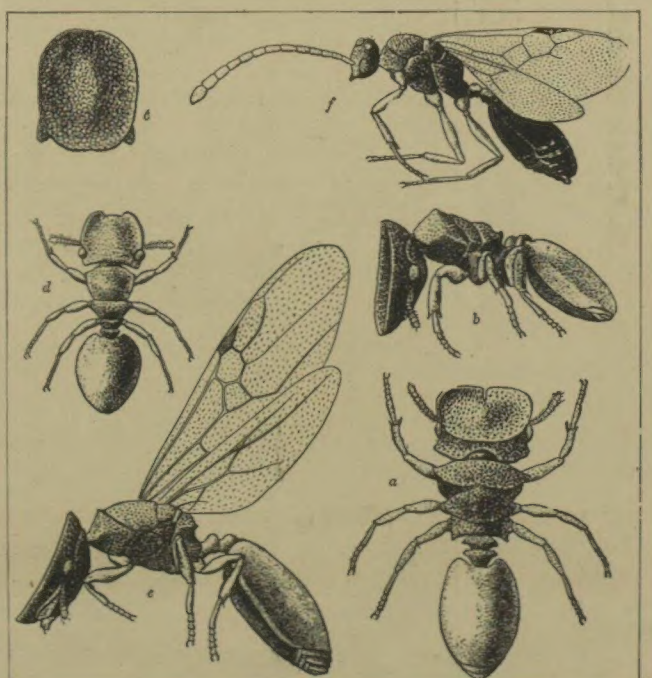
Whether we have regard to ant-structure itself or to the phases of life which that structure subserves, from nervous system to feelers and from jaws to legs, it must be confessed ant-existence has hardly a parallel in the world of animals. Dr. Wheeler's book, I repeat, is a testimony to one of the most wonderful phases which can be found in our wonderful world.

ANDREW WILSON.



AN OBJECT-LESSON FOR PHRENOLOGISTS: TWENTY VARIETIES IN THE HEADS OF ANTS.

"The head varies enormously in shape. It may be circular, elliptical, rectangular or triangular, and all its parts may show an extraordinary diversity. . . . The mandibles . . . present, like the beaks of birds and the teeth of mammals, a bewildering variety of structure." They are used for excavating, cutting up food, fighting, carrying, and leaping.



A RACE IN WHICH THE FEMALE PREDOMINATES AND TAKES DIFFERENT FORMS: CASTES AND PROFESSIONS AMONG ANTS.

These different forms of an ant known as *Cryptocerus varians* are as follows: a. Soldier; b. Same in profile; c. Head of same from above; d. Worker; e. Female; f. Male. Polymorphism among ants (to a less degree among bees and wasps) represents a physiological division of labour. The different castes here shown—worker, soldier, queen—are all varieties of the female.

THE SAD CASE OF THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE : EVIL EFFECTS OF TARRED ROADS.

PARTICLES OF TAR RAISED FROM THE ROAD AS DAMAGERS OF TREES AND PLANTS.

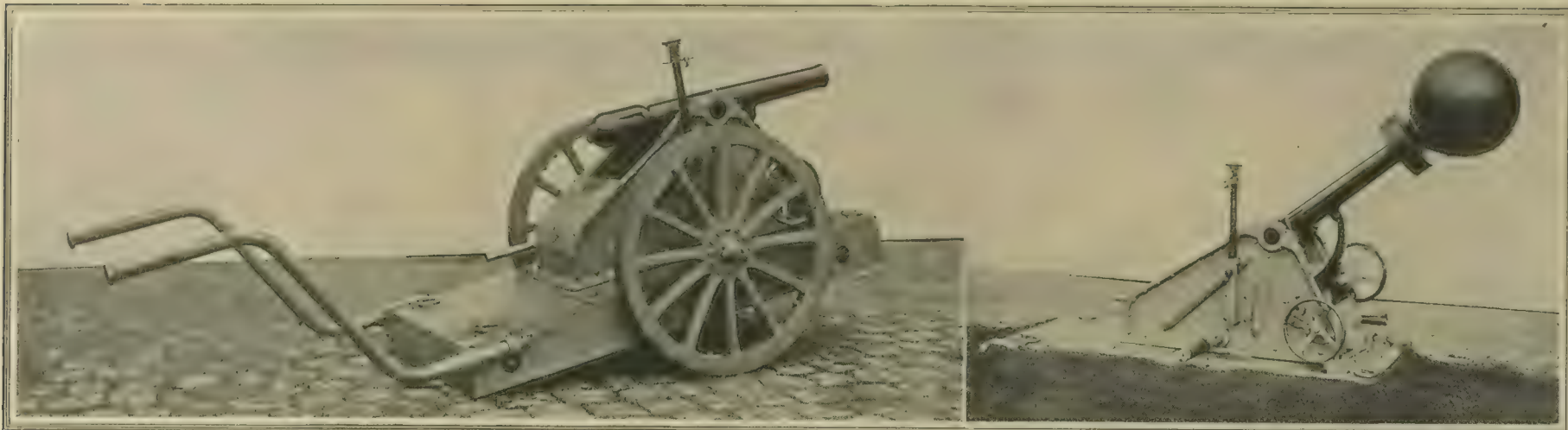


1. A CHESTNUT LEAF IN ITS NORMAL STATE; AND ANOTHER DAMAGED BY THE TAR.
 3. LEAVES OF THE GINKGO TREE IN THEIR NORMAL STATE; AND DAMAGED BY THE TAR.
 5. SYCAMORE MAPLE LEAVES IN THEIR NORMAL STATE; AND DAMAGED BY THE TAR.

2. A MAPLE LEAF IN ITS NORMAL STATE; AND ANOTHER DAMAGED BY THE TAR.
 4. HYBRID SYRINGA IN ITS NORMAL STATE; AND DAMAGED BY THE TAR.
 6. A CATALPA LEAF IN ITS NORMAL STATE; AND ANOTHER DAMAGED BY THE TAR.

At the second International Road Congress, held at Brussels, a discussion took place the other day as to the effect on vegetation of tarring the roads in order to prevent the clouds of dust that are raised by motor and other traffic. The same question was discussed at the first congress, held in Paris two years ago, and further observations have since been made. The Superintendent of the Walks of the Bois de Boulogne, M. Forestier, has come to the conclusion that this tarring of the roads in the Bois has had a very bad effect on the neighbouring trees, shrubs, and small plants like begonias and geraniums. The mischief has shown itself in the appearance of brown spots on the leaves, causing them to crinkle up. These results have been ascribed to the constant raising of particles of tar, which stick to the leaves and have a caustic action upon them. Trees that are not near the tarred roads, apparently, have not shown these symptoms. So far, however, it would appear that the Bois de Boulogne is singular in its experience of the harm done by tarred roads, and that similar ill-effects on vegetation have not been noticed in other places, or, at all events, have not formed the basis for a report. The catalpa, it may be noted, is a genus of Bignoniaceae and is a native of Japan, China, North America, and the West Indies. It takes its name from Catesby, who discovered it in Carolina in 1726. The ginkgo is a Japanese tree—"Salisburia adiantifolia."

ENGINES OF WAR OF THE FUTURE—GERMAN AND BRITISH.



A GUN DESIGNED TO SUFFOCATE THE ENEMY: THE NEW KRUPP BOMB-FIRER MOUNTED FOR FIELD WORK—THE BOMB NOT IN POSITION.

A GUN DESIGNED TO SUFFOCATE THE ENEMY: THE NEW KRUPP BOMB-FIRER MOUNTED FOR POSITION WORK—THE BOMB IN ITS PLACE.

The new Krupp bomb-gun is designed to throw large bombs (each containing 160 pounds of explosives) each of which, on bursting, will fill the air with poisonous gases fatal to human life. Another illustration of the subject will be found elsewhere in this number.



THE MYSTERY-SHIP OF THE BRITISH NAVY: THE LAUNCH OF THE NEW ARMOURD CRUISER "LION," SAID TO BE SUPERIOR IN GUN-POWER TO EVERY BATTLE-SHIP IN THE WORLD'S FLEETS.

Naturally enough, there are many details of the "Lion" that have not been made public. Possibly, indeed, there has been even more secrecy about her than is usual. Hence the fact that she has been called "the mystery-ship of the British Navy." It is said that she is to mount eight 13.5-inch guns, and that she has nine and three-quarter inches of side armour; that is to say, as much as the "St. Vincent" class of "Dreadnoughts." If this be true, it may be said that the "Lion," which is officially described as an armoured cruiser, is at least the equal of any battle-ship in the world. She was launched at Devonport on Saturday of last week, and was named by Viscountess Clifden. She is the longest war-ship—her length over all is 700 feet. Her speed is set at twenty-eight knots, but she is expected to give at least thirty knots for a short run.



IN OTHER DAYS: THE "LION" OF THE PAST.



TO-DAY: THE GIANT ARMOURD CRUISER "LION."

Our illustrations give a remarkably good idea of the progress that has been made in Naval construction. Nothing is more extraordinary, indeed, than the change that has taken place in our cruisers. To take only the last ten years, the "Cressy," built in 1900, has a length of 454 feet; her tonnage is 12,000; she is of 21,000 horse-power; and she has a speed of 21 knots. The "Lion" is 700 feet in length; her tonnage is 26,360; she is of 70,000 horse-power; and she will have a speed of twenty-eight knots. The "Cressy" had a total gun-fire of 1960 pounds; her broadside gun-fire being 1360 lb. The "Lion's" total gun-fire is 11,144 lb.; her broadside gun-fire being 10,896 lb.

GUNS THAT SUFFOCATE THE ENEMY: THE NEW GERMAN BOMB-FIRERS.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.



FALLING UNDER THE POISONOUS GASES EMANATING FROM BOMBS BURSTING IN THEIR MIDST: THE EFFECT THE LATEST KRUPP WEAPON WOULD HAVE ON THE FOE.

Krupp's, the famous German gun-makers, have just invented a remarkable weapon known as the bomb-gun. This fires a large, very brittle bomb containing 160 pounds of explosives. Each bomb, as it bursts, fills the air with poisonous gases, which, it is said, no human being can withstand. The effective range is not more than 400 yards. On another page we give photographs of the gun as fitted for position-work and as mounted for work in the field. For the sake of pictorial effect, our Artist has shown such guns at work, though it need hardly be pointed out that they have never been used against an enemy. Likewise, for effect, the weapons are shown turned against an Oriental nation.

THE MAGNET THAT HAS DRAWN MANY VISITORS AND MUCH GOLD TO THE PARIS OF BELGIUM.

DRAWN BY LOUIS TRINQUIER.



AS AN AIRMAN MIGHT SEE IT: THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT BRUSSELS—A PANORAMIC VIEW.

Since its opening by the King of the Belgians, many thousands of visitors, from all parts, have been attracted this summer to the great International Exhibition at Brussels. Like those with which Londoners are familiar, a large exhibition of this kind forms a friendly meeting-ground for people of different countries, enables the nations to learn each other's trades and ways, and generally tends to the promotion of goodwill and social progress. Among those parts of the Exhibition devoted to modern products, the British Section has been particularly attractive, being housed in a handsome building in a central position. Interest of a more retrospective and historical

kind is to be found in the "Bruxelles Kermesse," or Brussels Fair, which is an architectural reproduction of an old Flemish city of three centuries ago, with its inhabitants dressed in the costumes and engaged in the occupations of the time. Ten modern Belgians, appropriately attired, form the inmates of each old house, where they go about their work or sit at wooden benches making merry in the spirit of the past. In the narrow streets, that wind between the picturesque gabled houses, may be seen Flemish citizens of long ago, flower-girls, cavaliers, jesters and dancers, the town-crier with his lantern, or a village band playing strange music on pipes and horns.

THE FASHION OF THE MOMENT AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SACK: "LA COURSE D'ENTRAVÉES."

DRAWN BY RENÉ LELONG.



A "SACK-RACE" FOR WEARERS OF "HOBBLE" SKIRTS: LADIES IN "TUBE" FROCKS ENGAGED IN A SPEED CONTEST.

It has been said with a good deal of truth that wearers of the "tube" frock in its most exaggerated form are so hobbled by the tightness of their skirts that they find it difficult to walk, save with the shortest and most mincing of steps, practically impossible to run, and exceedingly difficult to go up and down stairs, or to enter a motor-car or other vehicle. It has been remarked several times, indeed, that the movements of the ladies in question suggest a sack-race rather than anything else. This notion so

appealed to the committee organising a fête in a French suburb that they included in their programme a race for wearers of the tight skirts in question. This, of course, was a speed contest, and the only rule of any importance that was made was that the skirts of the competitors must not be more than 1 metre 40 round (about 51 inches). Some of the ladies, it will be noted, ran as best they could; others hopped, kangaroo-manner, in the style approved by certain sack-racers.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
MR. RICHARD BAGOT,
Whose new Novel, "The House of
Serravallo," is announced by Messrs.
Methuen.

medieval writings illustrating the life and manners and ideas of the Middle Ages. The compiler of "A Medieval Garner" (Constable), Mr. G. G. Coulton, describes his work as a collection of "human documents

from the four centuries preceding the Reformation." His aim has been to provide readers who wish to get at the real Middle Ages with actual contemporary productions by which they can check and estimate the allusions and generalisations of historians. The advantage of such a plan is obvious, for what reader of history has not felt a desire to verify references and look up original authorities in order to form an independent judgment? "The records here printed," Mr. Coulton tells us, "represent thirty years' study among all kinds of medieval writings. . . . They have been chosen as specially characteristic of the period. . . . Drawn from six different languages, the large majority of these extracts are here translated for the first and perhaps the last time, since they are only the cream from bulky and often inaccessible volumes. A few are from manuscripts." The book is, he concludes, the "first attempt in English to cover Medieval Life as a whole." The arrangement of the volume—a goodly, portly tome of over seven hundred pages—is admirable, and the print is large and clear; each extract is preceded by a note sufficiently explaining its source, and a short glossary is given at the end; the text itself is practically free from foot-notes. There is a number of interesting illustrations, mostly reproduced from old books and manuscripts. Over three hundred extracts are given, from a large variety of recondite medieval authors. A few examples will give an idea of the kind of material here presented—"The Earliest Recorded Alpine Climb" (from Vincent of Beauvais); "Vivisection" (Guibert de Nogent); "The Jackdaw of Rheims" ("Exordium Magnum Cisterciense") perhaps the earliest version of the famous legend; "Alsace in 1200 A.D." ("Chronicle of Colmar"); "An Oxford Brawl" (Matthew Paris); "A Christmas Pageant" (Joannes de Caulibus); "Witchcraft Extraordinary" (Chronique de St. Denis). Altogether, the book fulfils its purpose excellently. Read in conjunction with a continuous history or with knowledge of the period, and also with the requisite touch of imagination, it calls up a picture of medieval life hardly to be got otherwise than by long poring over dusty tomes.

The Land of the Hittites. Professor Garstang's work on the Hittites—"The Land of the Hittites: an Account of Recent Explorations and Discoveries in Asia Minor,"



In the Scriptorium

Human Documents from the Middle Ages.

It was a good idea, and one which has not been so completely carried out before in English, to collect a prose anthology of extracts from

with Descriptions of the Hittite Monuments" (Constable)—has appeared at an opportune moment, for there is some curiosity on the part of the reading public to know something of this mysterious race. Their name is familiar enough to most of us (no doubt from our early studies of the Bible), and there are not many who have not heard of those strange sculptures with hieroglyphic inscriptions, to be seen on rocks and cliffs scattered throughout the greater part of Asia Minor, which so long baffled the most heroic attempts at explanation and decipherment. Increased

interest in the Hittite problem followed the discoveries of Professor Hugo Winckler, of Berlin, whose excavations at Boghaz Keui, in Cappadocia, have enabled us to identify that site with the city of Khatti, the ancient capital and centre of Hittite power. Here in the ruins of an early Hittite palace were found, some four years ago, large numbers of clay tablets from the archives of Hittite kings



Photo, Elliott and Fry.
SIR A. T. QUILLER-COUCH ("Q.")
Who has a new Story, "Lady Good-for-Nothing," appearing in Messrs. Nelson's
Two-Shilling Series.

of the fourteenth and thirteenth centuries B.C. At that period Babylonian writing was in common use throughout the Nearer East, and the Babylonian tongue was the language both of commerce and diplomacy; it is for this reason the newly found documents present less difficulty than the hieroglyphics on the rocks. For although many are in the ancient Hittite tongue, they are written throughout in the cuneiform characters of Babylon, and so their phonetic rendering is certain. It is nearly three years since Professor Winckler gave us a summary of the results obtained from a preliminary study of his new material. Ill health has since retarded his publication of the actual texts, and scholars still await the opportunity of testing his conclusions, and of carrying their study further by attacking problems still unsolved. There has also been a lull in the work of discovery and excavation, due to recent events in Turkey. It was thus a happy thought of Professor Garstang's to collect all that is at present known of the Hittites and their remains, and to summarise the material in a popular and readable form. Professor Garstang himself has already partly excavated the Hittite site of Sakje-Geuzi, and he has visited and taken photographs of many of the Hittite monuments during his journeys in Asia Minor. His practical acquaintance with the country has stood him in good stead,

both in his description of the monuments themselves and in his treatment of the history. As his book appeals to the general reader, he has been well advised to devote some space to a sketch of the strange geographical conditions which exerted so strong an influence on the development of this ancient inland power. On the other hand, the archaeologist will find his bibliography to the monuments very useful for reference. A notable feature of the book is the numerous illustrations, which, apart from views of purely Hittite monuments, give an excellent idea of the country and its present population. They also include views of buildings and remains of classical and mediæval antiquity at Ephesus, Angora, Aleppo, and other places visited by Professor Garstang in the course of his work. It should be added that an introduction to the volume has been written by Professor Sayce, whose name will always be associated with the recovery of our knowledge of this ancient people.



A TOWN WHOSE CHRONICLE IS A LOCUS CLASSICUS FOR MEDIÆVAL COSTUME AND POPULAR SONGS: LIMBURG ON THE LAHN, SHOWING THE EAST END OF THE CATHEDRAL AND THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

"The 'Limburg Chronicle,' which contains more details about costume and popular songs than any other of the Middle Ages, was written by Tilman von Wolflagen, a married clerk and notary. . . . From the year 1347 onwards, he himself remembers the events he chronicles. The record ends with the year 1398, and Tilman died in 1402."



A PASTIME INVENTED BY THE DEVIL—ACCORDING TO CERTAIN 13TH-CENTURY PREACHERS: A GERMAN MEDIÆVAL COUNTRY DANCE, FROM A 15TH-CENTURY DRAWING IN THE MUSEUM AT WEIMAR.

"A certain holy man saw the devil," wrote Etienne de Bourbon (1195-1261), "under the form of a little Ethiopian, standing over a woman who led the dance, and leading her round at his will. . . . The inventor of these things is Satan." Thomas de Chantimpre pointed out that "dancers . . . circle round towards the left (on which side the accursed goats will be set) and will therefore lose that kingdom which shall be bestowed by the Judge upon the blessed . . . at His right hand." Dancing was excusable only at weddings (he thought) as a consolation for those "who have joined together in the laborious life of matrimony. For, according to the vulgar proverb, that man is worthy to have a little bell hung with a golden chain around his neck, who hath not repented of taking a wife before the year is out."

The above illustrations are reproduced from Mr. G. G. Coulton's book, "A Medieval Garner," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Constable. (See Review on this Page.)

HAVILAND'S SERIES OF SHAKESPEAREAN CHARACTERS

(AS REPRESENTED BY OUR LEADING PLAYERS).



No. X.—MR. ARTHUR BOURCHIER AS MACBETH.

Mr. Bouchier is joining Sir Herbert Tree for the production of "Henry VIII." at His Majesty's, which is due on September 1, and is to appear as King Henry. Sir Herbert Tree will, of course, be the Cardinal Wolsey. Miss Violet Vanbrugh (Mrs. Bouchier) will be seen as Queen Katharine; and Mr. Henry Ainley as the Duke of Buckingham. The great scene of the revival will be the Coronation in Westminster Abbey.

DRAWN BY FRANK HAVILAND.

THE HOLIDAYS' MOST ATTRACTIVE FEATURE: THE BATHING HOUR.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MAX COWPER.



A FAMILY AFFAIR: MIXED BATHING AT THE SEASIDE.

There are no more joyous scenes witnessed at the average seaside resort than those that accompany the mixed bathing, and the bathing hour is one that draws to the sands even more spectators than bathers. The family party is much in evidence, disporting itself in the waves, playing primitive "ring-a-ring-o'-roses," and at least as primitive water-polo, swimming, diving, and "splashing."

BIRDS THAT HAVE "TRAIN"-BEARERS: COCKS WITH 12-FOOT TAILS.



THE long-tailed cocks of Japan are striking proof of what selection, scientifically carried out, can do: it has taken a century to evolve these remarkable birds with abnormal tails from the ordinary farmyard cock and hen. The cocks hail from Shinowara, a village near Kochi, in the Isle of Shikoku. Some of them are white; others are of different colours. The feathers forming the tail, which number from fifteen to twenty-four, measure from seven and a half to over twelve feet in length. Their roots, it need scarcely be said, are very much stronger than those of the tail-feathers of an ordinary cock. The feathers growing on either side of the body and hanging over the tail reach to a length of three and a quarter feet. That the long tail may not be damaged, and may have ample opportunity to grow, each bird is kept in a high narrow cage, lighted at the top only, as, if the bottom were lighted, the bird would stay there, and so in all probability, damage its much-prized tail-feathers. The bird remains on its perch all day long, and is allowed outside its cage only once in two days, when it walks for half an hour, a man holding its tail from the dirt during its promenade. Once or twice a month it is washed in warm water, and dried by being exposed to the sun and air on some elevated spot, such as the roof of a house. It is fed upon rice, the husk of which is retained, and upon cabbages, and is given an exceptional amount of water to drink. When it is necessary to transport a bird, it is placed in a long narrow box, akin to that in which the Japanese are wont to roll their pictures. The tail-feathers are bent as little as possible, and find place in a special compartment in the box. The hens of this breed in no sense rival the cocks in beauty of plumage, but they are fine birds nevertheless. They lay about thirty eggs each year, but are deemed too aristocratic to sit; this work is performed for them by hens whose mission in life is less exalted.

ROSTAND'S "CHANTECLER" OUTDONE: REMARKABLE LONG-TAILED COCKS FROM JAPAN, RESULTS OF A HUNDRED YEARS OF SELECTION.

It is evident that Rostand's world-famous "Chantecler" has not got it all his own way in the matter of plumage any more than he has in the matter of making the sun rise. With the knowledge of these rivals from Japan, he must be now doubly eager to hide his head. The tails of the cocks of which we give photographs are over twelve feet long. "Train"-bearers hold the precious feathers from the dirt when the birds take their walks.

HAIRY AINOS BEFORE THE KING AND QUEEN: A UNIQUE PRESENTATION.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



THE YOUNGEST REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ABORIGINALS OF JAPAN SHOWN TO KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY: AN AINO FATHER HOLDING HIS CHILD FOR THEIR MAJESTIES TO SEE, AT THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

The King and Queen, who were accompanied by Prince Albert, paid an early visit to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush on Saturday of last week, arriving there at a quarter past nine in the morning, and thus being able to leave before any great number of the public had entered the grounds. Their Majesties were much interested in all they saw, notably in the Japanese wrestlers and in the dwellers in the Uji and Aino villages. The Hairy Ainos, in ceremonial attire, made due obeisance to the King and Queen, and one of them exhibited to their Majesties an Aino baby, the youngest representative of the aboriginals of Japan. The Ainos are survivors of the primitive population of the country of our allies in the Far East, are of non-Japanese race and language, and are rapidly becoming extinct. They look upon their hair as sacred, and, therefore, never cut it. It is a fashion for the women to have the upper and lower lips tattooed, which makes them look as though they were moustached.

THE GREAT SPHINX & THE PYRAMID OF KHAFRE
GIZA—EGYPT.AN EGYPTIAN "PATRIOT"
EXPOUNDS.

BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL

I.—THE SAVAGE MADNESS OF THE ENGLISH.

[Hasan Efendi, student in the School of Law at Cairo, holds forth in a coffee-house to a friend from the country. The month is April 1910.]

THOU wouldst understand the history of Egyptian patriotism, O my brother; wouldst behold its secret beauty, feel its inner joy? Then I will teach thee, and thou, in thy turn, canst teach the people in the villages.

In the name of Allah, merciful, compassionate, know—first of all—that the English who have seized all the higher posts and their emoluments, by nature ours, who drink our country's wealth, which is her life-blood, day by day, are nothing better than mad brutes and savages. Thou knowest by what unfair tricks they stole our Egypt, the most peaceful and inoffensive of all regions upon earth; how they bombarded Alexandria before Arâbi was quite ready, how they fell upon the sleeping camp at Tel-el-Kebir. By such foul means they got possession of us. They are quite uncivilised.

Yet we received them with politeness as our conquerors, and did our best to make them feel at home among us; we loaded them with gifts and honours; we deferred to them. And in return they undertook to teach us all the formulas of civilisation and advancement, that presently we might control ourselves and do without them. We trusted in their word, and studied greedily. But their word is false. They are known through all the world as the worst of liars. Look at me, now seated here before thee. I am a civilised man, most highly educated, having mastered every formula of Frankish learning. Am I not, tell me, as well qualified to fill a high position in the Government as any of those red-faced cubs sent out from England? I do not boast, by Allah! I have proved that I know more than they do. Hear a story, O beloved. It will make thee smile at their gross ignorance, while calling curses on their mad brutality.

One day I had a conversation with an Englishman who had come out to instruct us in the school. He seemed more amiable than others of his race; he smiled upon me, and I attached myself to him with intent to sound his understanding. In the course of a friendly talk, I expressed in all politeness the desire that he would deign to recite a certain proposition of the felicitous and learned Euclid, his compatriot. This Euclid, I must tell thee, is their great philosopher—their only writer who possesses what we call real subtlety. I asked him, as I tell thee, to recite a piece from Euclid. He called me ass. The rudeness! But I overlooked it. "Ah," I exclaimed in surprise, "indeed? You do not know that lovely passage? It is so exquisitely reasoned, so poetical. Wait, and you shall hear it. I will speak it to you." Therewith, I began to recite the passage loudly in the English tongue.

Just Allah! How shall I relate what then occurred? O my despair! What grief! What bitter ignominy! He god-damned me, O my friend, and called me fool. He interrupted my choice phrases impolitely. And when I then grew angry and denounced him for a know-nothing, he hit me—O Protector!—he hit me on the chest—a fearful blow! How can he be civilised, since he hit me! Is he fit for an instructor when he hates the works of Mister Euclid, the greatest of his country's sages, who—alas!—is dead. Am not I, Hasan, the urbane and erudite, more suited to instruct mankind than he is?

Listen, and I will tell thee of a still more dreadful case—one that can only be made known in whispers. Thou knowest, or at least hast heard of Mansûr Bey, the son of Ali. There is no man in Egypt more polite and civilised.



Photo. Lafayette.

SIR ELDON GORST,
British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

SHEIKH MOHAMMED EL MAHDI, SON OF THE KHALIFA ABDULLAH. RULER OF THE SOUDAN AFTER THE DEATH OF THE MAHDI AND ONE OF THE THREE KHALIFAS APPOINTED BY HIM. (AGED ABOUT 18.)



TAIB WAD YACUB, SON OF YACUB, THE DERVISH EMIR WHO WAS THE BROTHER OF THE KHALIFA ABDULLAH, AND WAS KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF OMDURMAN, SEPTEMBER 1898. (AGED ABOUT 17.)



SHEIKH HUSSEIN SHERIF, SON OF THE KHALIFA SHERIF AND THE MAHDI'S DAUGHTER, AND THUS GRANDSON OF THE MAHDI WHO DIED AT OMDURMAN. (AGED ABOUT 19.)

DESCENDANTS OF THE MOST MODERN MAHDI AND OF TWO OF HIS FAMOUS FOLLOWERS, PUPILS OF UNCOMMON INTEREST AT THE GORDON COLLEGE, KHARTOUM.

It is of exceptional interest to note that two grandsons of the most modern claimant to the title of Mahdi, the Messiah of the Mohammedans (Mohammed Ahmed; born at Dongola in 1843; died at Omdurman in 1885) are being educated at the Gordon College, at the Government's expense, in company with Yacub and Ahmed Fedil, and Sheikh Mohammed el Mahdi. The title "Sherif" means "nobleman," and is applied to all the descendants of the Prophet.



ON THE BANKS OF THE NILE

They kicked him. Those wild beasts—one of them—actually kicked him, and called him the worst of names. What had he done? It is known that he had done nothing. They say that he had taken bribes as an official. And if he had, what right had they to kick him? They should have accused him before the Judge—we know the law now quite as well as they do. Yet he—poor, righteous man—could hardly prosecute for the assault, fearing to anger those above him in the Government. O Lord, the torments we endure, we poor believers!

True, as I told thee, they are quite uncivilised. It is said that they god-damn and even kick each other as a sign of friendship. That is a kind of friendship which we do not love. We of Egypt are a civilised people, and demand urbanity in these our visitors. Their native language is compact of impoliteness, and they preserve its forms in their endeavours to speak Arabic. Thus even to our greatest, they call out "Come hither!" instead of begging: "Honour me as far as here"; and ask rudely, "Where are you going?" instead of "What place is it thy design to honour?" Such rude speech, such indecorous behaviour, makes us shudder.

Since they are rough to us and hurt our ears with unkind speeches, we withdraw ourselves from their society, we scorn them. Moreover, we have started a sporting club on the model of that they frequent, by means of which we shall become their equals in brutality. Then, in *sh'Allah*, they will learn to respect us and to take us seriously.

We have assured them repeatedly that we are now completely civilised and educated, prepared to fill the richest posts in our own land. The Lamented of the Country, and of the East and of El Islâm, the Recipient of God's mercy, Mustafa Pasha Kâmil, told them so a thousand times; and he was one who knew their way of thinking and could present things palatably to their understanding. Yet they refuse to hearken. They declare we are no judges of our own efficiency. What duplicity! Who should be judge on such a point if not ourselves? We must know more of our own thoughts and aims than they do.

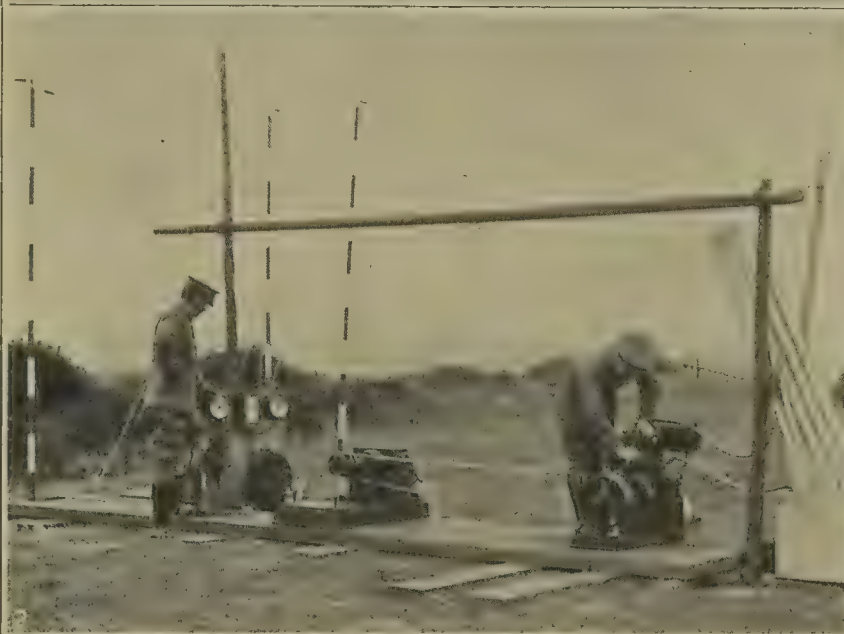
They say that we still lack their grand "karâkter" (though no one knows exactly what that is); that we never put our knowledge into practice. Who, then, can join together things which Allah has created separate? Knowledge is of the imagination—one thing; practice is of the limbs and senses—quite another. They have a proverb saying "Knowledge is power." We learnt it at the primary school, and put our trust in it. But they take care that it shall not be power to us Egyptians. What impious traitors thus to belie their proverb, to disobey a word from their own Scriptures! Behold them worse than Christians—they are Atheists. Oh, the shame for us to harbour in our country men like that, who despise our understanding and heap scorn on us! It burns the heart; it turns the blood to gall; the world is blackened in our sight because of it. To me the approach of an Englishman is like the approach of death—it makes me shudder.

What is that thou sayest? All this will not interest the villagers? They will look upon our ills as light to bear, and hear our outcry as the voice of petted children? Is it possible that they are still so backward, that they have learnt so little from our English teachers? Wait till to-morrow! I will tell thee things to move them—tell thee of our prowess and the power we wield already. To-morrow, in *sh'Allah*, we shall be the rulers.

Let everyone who has a grievance look to us henceforth. Let the villagers but know that we are now the people, that the English fear us and give way to us, and I think they will no longer feel indifferent to our fierce cries. To-morrow, then, I will instruct thee fully. Now I must be going to my lesson at the school.

BRITAIN'S HOME DEFENCE: THE TERRITORIALS AS A FIGHTING FORCE.

MANŒUVRES IN KENT AND IN SUSSEX.



1. DURING THE "INVASION" OF ENGLAND: THE WEST KENT REGIMENT CROSSING A PONTOON BRIDGE A MILE AND A-HALF LONG.
2. IN THE ONLY CAMP WITH ITS OWN ELECTRIC LIGHT: A SERGEANT AND A CAPTAIN ATTENDING TO THE PLANT, AT BEXHILL.

3. DOVER ENTERED BY THE ENEMY: THE INVADING ARMY LEAVING THE ADMIRALTY PIER.
4. ON A REMARKABLE PIECE OF WORK ERECTED BY TERRITORIAL ROYAL ENGINEERS AND REGULARS: YEOMANRY HORSES CROSSING THE TEMPORARY 300-YARD BRIDGE ACROSS THE SWALE.

5. A FULL LOAD: A RAFT CARRYING GUNS, FOUR HORSES, AN AMMUNITION-CART, AND A DETACHMENT OF CYCLISTS, IN KENT.
6. WIRELESS USED IN "WAR" FOR THE FIRST TIME BY THE TERRITORIALS: RIGGING UP AN ORDINARY TELEGRAPH POLE.

News about the Territorials in the field has proved once and for all that Britain's home defence force is determined on efficiency, and that it can do very excellent work. Our photographs of scenes during the manœuvres in Kent and in Sussex show some of this work being done. Of the bridge across the Swale, it may be said that the length of it was three hundred yards, and that it was partly on trestle work, partly floating upon casks, and partly laid upon pontoons. To the description already given of photograph No. 2 may be added the facts that the plant shown was designed by Territorial Royal Engineers, that the camp might be lit by electricity. To the right of the photograph is the primitive water-cooler.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES: RELICS THAT MAKE LEGEND HISTORY.

RECENT EXPLORATION IN CRETE.



1. ANIMAL LIFE 3000 YEARS AGO! A FRESKO OF A WILD CAT HUNTING DUCKS. (FROM THE VILLA OF THE HOLY TRINITY AT PHASTOS; FOUND BY THE HALLBERG MISSION.)
2. FIRST USED AS A BATH, THEN AS A COFFIN, A VASE IN TERRA COTTA. (FOUND BY MRS. HARRIET BOYD HAWES.)
3. THE OCTOPUS AS A FAVOURITE OF DESIGNERS! A VASE FOUND IN SO-PHROS. (DISCOVERED BY MRS. BOYD HAWES.)

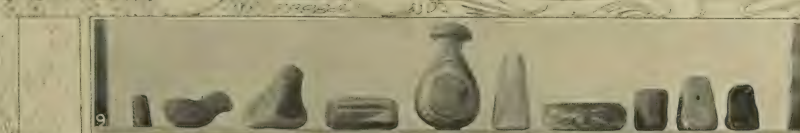
4. DISCOVERIES OF A 3000-YEAR-OLD CITY AND 3000-YEAR-OLD STONECUTTING: MRS. BOYD HAWES TAKING MEASUREMENTS OF A SITE IN CRETE.
5. THE REMAINS OF A PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR'S HOUSE THAT WAS ALTERED TO RESERVE THE GREAT PALACE AT KNOSSUS—SHOWING PART OF THE SEATS FOR THOSE WHO WATCHED THE GAMES AND SPECTACLES (AT GOURNA).

6 AND 8. PUZZLES FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS: CONE-SHAPED VESSELS WITH A HOLE IN THE BOTTOM—POSSIBLY USED FOR SPRINKLING TWIGGY VEGGIES TO BE EATEN AT A SINGLE DRAGHT. (FOUND BY MRS. BOYD HAWES.)
7. ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE PAINTINGS UNearthED IN CRETE! AN ELABORATE COFFIN DESIGNED TO HOLD THE BONES OF THE DEAD—SHOWING PRIESTS AND PRIESTESSES. (FROM THE VILLA OF THE HOLY TRINITY AT PHASTOS; DISCOVERED BY PROFESSOR HALLBERG'S MISSION.)

Mrs. Harriet Boyd Hawes, of Boston, is one of the very few ladies who have organised and conducted archaeological expeditions. For nine years, she has been working among the ruined cities of "hundred-cities Crete," and she has made some valuable discoveries, including the remains of a city of 3500 years ago and a number of strongholds of 3000 years ago. With the exception of the fresco of the wild cat hunting ducks and the painted coffin, the photographs deal with Mrs. Boyd Hawes' expeditions. In amplification of the general descriptions already given, we may make the following notes. It is thought that the Villa of the Holy Trinity at Phastos belonged to the heir-apparent of the dynasty.—The octopus was much favoured by designers working on marine subjects. The manner in which it is made to "sit" the vase in this instance is masterly, and the whole thing is a gem of Minoan art.—Someone from the little town of Gourna must have visited the capital, Knossos, for its Governor had his house altered that it might resemble the Great Palace at Knossos. The cone-shaped vessels with a hole in the bottom puzzle archaeologists. They seem too good to have been used for sprinkling the doers. It has

SIGNS OF A DEAD CIVILISATION: FROM "HUNDRED-CITIES" CRETE.

FINDS ON THE SITES OF LOST CITIES.



9. STONE IMPLEMENTS USED AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE STONE AGE: TOOLS OF OVER THREE THOUSAND YEARS AGO. (DISCOVERED BY MRS. BOYD HAWES.)
10. FROM THE "BAG" OF A WORKMAN OF OVER THREE THOUSAND YEARS AGO! TOOLS, INCLUDING A "PLANE" FOR SMOOTHING PLASTER. (DISCOVERED BY MRS. BOYD HAWES.)

11. LAYS BEHIND THOSE FADING FROM PUNSCERT: AN OIL VAT OF 3000 YEARS AGO.
12. TALL WHICH WAS A TOWN 3000 YEARS AGO! PART OF THE PREHISTORIC "CITY" DISCOVERED BY MRS. BOYD HAWES.
13. EARLYWARE VASES MADE TO RESEMBLE METAL VASES: PUTTERS OF 3000 B.C. (DISCOVERED WITH A METAL VASE OF THE SAME SHAPE, BY MRS. BOYD HAWES.)

14. PROOF THAT BARBARIANS FROM THE NORTH HAD ALREADY DESCENDED UPON CRETE: A CAVEN DRAINER OF 3000 YEARS AGO. (DISCOVERED BY MRS. BOYD HAWES.)
15. SIMILAR TO THOSE FOUND ON THE SITE OF ANCIENT TROY! MINOAN VASES OF 2500 B.C.
16. A "HEART" THAT COULD BE SACRIFICED MANY TIMES: A BRONZE ALTAR-OFFERING OF 1000 YEARS AGO, REPRESENTING THE SACRIFICE OF AN OX. (DISCOVERED BY MRS. BOYD HAWES IN THE BURIAL SHRINE OF GOURNA.)

been suggested that (like the horn of medieval times) they were vessels that had to be drained at a draught, but the cup-bearer of the King at Knossos (on a fresco) carries one, and does not close the hole at the bottom with his finger.—The painting on the coffin shows priests and priestesses making offerings.—Stone tools were used in Crete after the close of the Stone Age, for grinding corn and for pounding meat and other materials. The "plane" was used for smoothing the plaster of walls and floors.—The discovery of the two mugs shown in Illustration 13 proves once and for all the accuracy of the theory that the potters of the time were wont to copy metal vases, for with them was found a silver vase of the same shape.—Minoan vases of 2500 B.C. have been found on the site of ancient Troy.—The bronze altar-offering designed to represent the sacrifice of an ox was a cheap form of sacrifice; it could be used many times. Crete held high position in prehistoric times, and the legends of its power become history in face of such discoveries as those illustrated, which prove an advanced civilisation, a civilisation that culminated in the later Bronze Age (1500–1300 B.C.).

At the Sign

of St. Paul's

The inhabitants of St. Paul's Churchyard are much disturbed by soldiers and others—



Photo, Thomson.

REAR-ADMIRAL THE HON. VICTOR A. MONTAGU, Whose new Volume of Reminiscences is to be Published by Mr. Edward Arnold.

which" it breaks from the off, or comes straight and swift off the pitch, catching the batsman with his legs where his bat ought to be. Notoriously, Mr. Le Couteur bowls this sort of ball frequently.

Mr. Bosanquet, originally a fast bowler, invented googlies, it is said, when bowling with a lawn tennis ball at stump cricket.

His were very slow deliveries, and occasionally went very wide, though he was

and a good eye, and practice, I doubt not that the batting will soon beat the googlie bowler, who flourishes most in South Africa.

Readers of history, if old enough, will remember the long war between Mr. Freeman and Mr. Horace Round as to the existence of a defensive palisade in the English ranks at the Battle of Hastings. Certainly things called *fenestres* (*fenestrae*), which we usually render "windows," were employed. Mr. Baring suggests that these were rude wooden window-shutters, not worked into a palisade, but used as shields by rustic Territorials, who had no regular shields.

It would not amaze me if he were in the right. On an inglorious Waterloo day (June 18, 1429), the earliest military

ANDREW LANG ON SCHOOL CRICKET, GOOGLIES, THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS, AND SHORT STORIES.

SCHOOL cricket has advanced greatly in Scotland since I held the dignified post of Captain of the Second Eleven of the Edinburgh Academy. In those dear and distant days scores were very low, till, just after I left, Mr. George Dunlop, Captain of the Eleven, made 387 in three successive innings, once not out.

This year one Loretto boy, Mr. Hunting, has made over a thousand runs during the school season, and his Captain—whose name I do not know, ended his school career with two centuries, both times not out. What the bowling was



THE ROMAN OCCUPATION OF HITTITE LANDS: THE "LIBRARY OF CELSUS" RECENTLY EXCAVATED AT EPHEBUS.

"Roman works . . . are met with in plenty throughout the length and breadth of Hittite lands, from Malatia to Iconium and beyond, from Tarsus to the Black Sea coast. . . . Great cities were the product of these times."

like I know not: perhaps that coarse ruffian, A. J. Raffles, would have called it "tripe." Scotland has no native-born professionals, I think: but Rhodes was once professional at Galashiels, and other good men have been engaged North of Tweed. The Scottish schools contribute a much greater percentage of football players to the Fifteens of Oxford and Cambridge than of cricketers to the Elevens.

In my early boyhood, the head of our school in scholarship was also in the Oxford Eleven, for which he bowled, and got a first in Greats. We have since got Firsts not a few, but not a single Blue, at cricket at least, in my memory.

From an article by Mr. Vaile in *Pearson's Magazine* on "The Nature and Properties of the Googlie," I learn

"AND THE MAN WENT INTO THE LAND OF THE HITTITES": A BRITISH ARCHEOLOGIST IN ASIA MINOR.

Illustrations reproduced from Professor John Garstang's Book, "The Land of the Hittites," by Courtesy of Messrs. Constable and Co., the Publishers.

(SEE REVIEW ON "LITERATURE" PAGE.)



A PALIMPSEST IN STONE: A HITTITE MONUMENT RE-DRESSED WITH CHRISTIAN EMBLEMS.

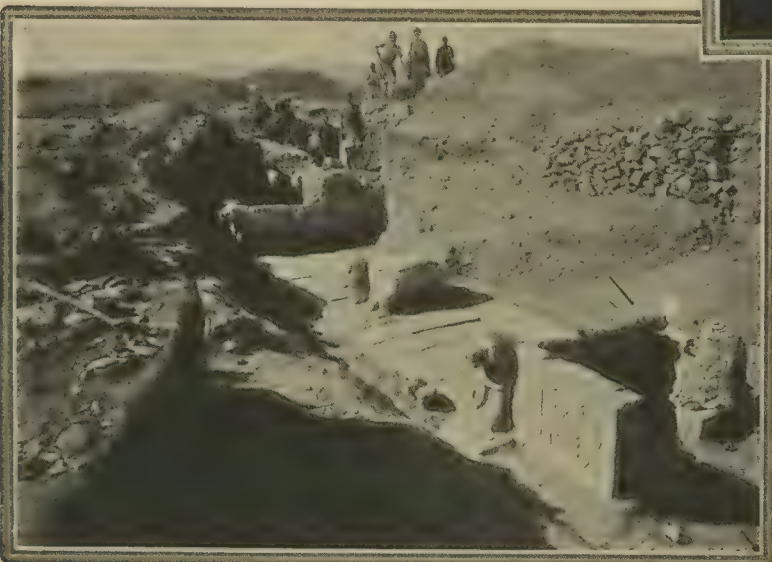
This stone was found in a Christian graveyard at Ekrek, an Armenian village near Caesarea. It "was originally a Hittite monument, with a panel of hieroglyphs. . . . The stone has been re-dressed, it would appear, in Christian times, and five crosses have been carved upon it, being left in false relief by cutting away the surface of the stone."

most deadly when he had full control of the ball.

He explained, in some periodical, how he got his effects, but Mr. Vaile thinks that he did not know his own secret, and that googlies, like the stars in Mr. Browning's Caliban's philosophy, "came otherwise."

He gives directions for the making of the googlie. Over-spin and inclined planes do the business, not without the aid of fingers of steel, I suspect.

The googlie causes, in most batsmen, morbid fear and a series of contorted and futile attitudes. It is amusing to watch these contortions, but, with courage



HITTITE RUINS THAT SHOW ASSYRIAN INFLUENCE: A SCULPTURED PALACE PORTICO UNEARTHED AT SAKJE-GEUZI.

Beneath one of several mounds at Sakje-Geuzi the sculptured portico of a Hittite palace has lately been discovered. "In the story of the decline and fall of the Hittite power nothing could be more interesting than these sculptured monuments, with the increasing signs of Assyrian influence upon them."

that there is only one googlie bowler in England, and that he is seldom able to appear in county cricket. If Mr. Le Couteur, for Oxford and the Gentlemen, and Mr. Lockhart, for Cambridge, do not bowl googlies, then I do not understand the meaning of that very undignified term. A googlie is a ball delivered with the action appropriate to a leg-break, I suppose, "instead of



PROBABLY BUILT ON THE SITE OF A HITTITE STRONGHOLD: THE ENTRANCE TO THE TURKISH FORTRESS AT ALEPPO.

Only one Hittite monument from Aleppo has been recorded. "Possibly the reason is that the fine mediæval Turkish castle now completely covers the bold acropolis which was probably the position of the stronghold in Hittite times."

operation of the English was an attack on the bridge-towers of Meun. According to the chronicler Wavrin, who was present, they used *fenestrae* (obviously shutters) for protection, also doors, if my memory serves me well. Shutters might as easily be made substitutes for shields at Hastings. The English failed at Meun, retreated towards Paris, met Jeanne d'Arc at Pathay, and, as a force, were annihilated.

A critic, "L.N.," is as severe, in the *Athenæum*, on our writers of short stories as Mr. Vaile is on our googlie bowlers. In the cheap magazines we have "noisy vulgarity" and "a collection of violent or impossible events." Now it is true that we have far too much of the noisy revolver (often when a poisoned dart, with a stethoscope for blow-pipe,



HISTORY CUT IN THE ROCK: SOME ROCK-HEWN TOMBS AND AN EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT AYAZIN.

An interesting relic of early Christianity in the Hittite country is to be found at Ayazin, where there is a church with some tombs cut in the solid rock. The influence of Hittite art is traced in the carvings on these tombs. "The church may be recognised on the right by its rounded exterior, corresponding to the apse."

would be much more serviceable), and we have far too many sympathetic thieves and burglars. But, considering the enormous output of short stories, mainly mere articles of commerce, I do think that there is a considerable minority of amusing tales. Mr. Boville's are very diverting to my depraved taste, and several other entertaining authors exist for our delight.

A NATURAL REMEDY.

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations or biliousness with its aches and pains are the results.

There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable preparation than

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the approved specific for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucus membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

AUTOMOBILIST'S who sincerely desire an improvement in the public estimate of motoring will learn with pleasure that the Royal Automobile Club have, on the recommendation of the expert and technical committee, decided to include silencer and carburetter trials in their programme of forthcoming events. Long before motor-cars were known the German proverb had it that silence is golden, and certainly that applies to-day to the automobile, for by that silence, which is so distinctive of the breed, the Rolls-Royce Company have acquired much of the precious metal or its equivalent. Both silencer and carburetter trials are necessary to the attainment of silence, and it is only by the published results of tests such as will be carried out by the Club that the public can become acquainted with the best apparatus of the kind. It is regrettable that tests of lubrication systems are not to be included, for the gravest offence of motor vehicles to-day in the crowded streets of our cities and towns is the emission of evil-smelling smoke due to faulty lubrication systems.

A writer in the R.A.C. journal mentions a case in which a driver of a car was seized with a fit while at the wheel, a serious accident being only just averted by the fact that the passenger in the car, realising the peril and knowing what was necessary to be done, clambered over and switched off. Such a seizure is happily of very rare occurrence, but all motorists who have driven for any length of time know how difficult it is sometimes to ward off sleep. Only the other day a friend of mine, feeling the taxi-cab in which he was travelling taking a curiously zig-zagging course, looked up and saw the driver nodding on his seat. Luckily he was able to wake him by shouting, but a serious accident might very well have occurred. It would seem that a safeguard should be provided, in all closed cars at least, by wiring up the ignition to a switch within the body of the car, so that in case of such an occurrence as that referred to above, the engine could be stopped instantly, and danger avoided.

In a circular addressed to its large membership and drivers, the Automobile Association very truly says that in the pastime or occupation of motoring the car-driver is an important factor. His interests should be identical with, instead of antagonistic to, those of the car-owner. Of course, this refers to cases where paid drivers are employed. For some time past there has existed an association known by the somewhat ponderous title of the "Society of Automobile Mechanic Drivers." This society



Photo. Clarke.
"YOU CARRY CÆSAR AND CÆSAR'S LUCK": KING EDWARD VII.'S DOG AS A MOTOR MASCOT. Julius Cæsar once encouraged sailors in a storm by saying: "Fear not: you carry Cæsar and Cæsar's luck." The new mascot for motorists, a model of King Edward VII.'s terrier, Cæsar, is therefore doubly appropriate.



Photo. Topical.
AFTER HER RECORD FLIGHT FROM CARDIFF TO LONDON, THE "WILLOWS II." IN A MEADOW NEAR CATFORD. By his flight from Cardiff to London—over 150 miles—Mr. Ernest T. Willows made a record, the longest dirigible flight in this country performed by a British subject in a British-built airship. He came to anchor at Wood Farm, Lee. The "Willows II," which he designed and built himself, is driven by a 30-h.p. Jap motor.

was formed and is administered by drivers, and their object was to find situations and skilled drivers for men and masters respectively. A very high standard of efficiency was imposed upon the members, who, amongst other things, were required to have had at least three years' practical driving and mechanical experience. Lack of funds alone has stood in the way of this society's expansion, and as the Automobile Association, always sighing for new worlds to conquer, had for some time contemplated a practical organisation of members' drivers for the benefit of all concerned, an arrangement has been arrived at by which the S.A.M.D. will in future enjoy the support and countenance of the Automobile Association.

The new scheme is very comprehensive and would appear to deserve support. The offices of the society will be on the Association's premises, and while the society will continue to administer its own affairs in such important respects as the examination and election of candidates, the A.A. will have at its disposal the finest possible medium for the employment of good drivers by its members. As undesirable men will be rigidly excluded, the S.A.M.D. cum A.A. man will have a *cachet* which should ensure him good and permanent employment. This society has the recommendation that it was started in a small way by a few drivers, who were anxious that the calling of the chauffeur should be rescued from the disrepute into which it had fallen by the misdeeds and hooliganism of many men who should never have been allowed to sit behind a wheel. This admirable object will be greatly advanced by the present linking with the A.A.

Motor-cyclists, who are a most enthusiastic and clannish cult, should not fail to peruse the excellent and luminous report by the judges of the late Land's End to John o' Groats Trial, in which no fewer than seventy-one machines took part. Excellent and reliable as many of these fascinating little vehicles are, there would appear still to be room for improvement. Frames, however, are said to be substantial, but more efficient coverings for free-wheel clutches are required. In some cases front-wheel brakes are still too light; but, taken as a whole, engines were clean and efficient. As in its bigger brother, the motor-car, it would appear that there is greatest room for improvement in the matter of transmission, both chains and belts requiring more protection from dust and mud. Tyres have improved, silencers were extremely satisfactory, but no improvements in free engines or two-speed gears were noticeable. The perusal of this report is quite an education.

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H.M. Queen Alexandra.

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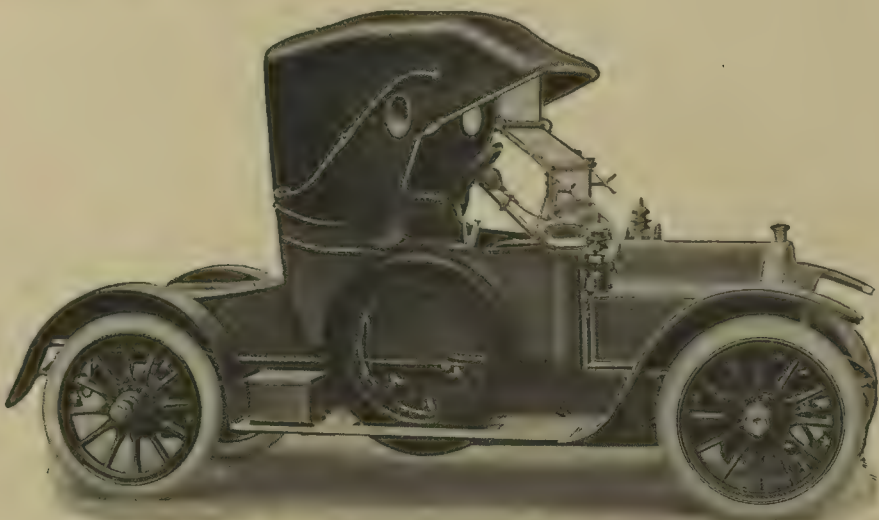
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THE WOLSELEY VICTORIA PHAETON.

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“Will a 105 m/m Cover fit a 90 m/m Rim?”

There is no commercial misdemeanour worthier of severe reproach than that of keeping from an interested public the knowledge, and the means of making practical application, of a real improvement.

It is quite a while since the “tom-tom of advertising” announced that a 100 m/m cover can be fitted to a 90 m/m rim. And it is some considerable time, too, since a client first asked us: “Can your 105 tyre be fitted to your 90 rim?”

Our reticence has not laid us open to a charge of concealment of knowledge, for, had we replied with an unconditional “Yes,” we would have launched our client upon the troubled waters of an experiment. We preferred to wait awhile and investigate—with the result that we gained a bit of practical experience which led us to modify slightly the beads of our 105 cover, and which has enabled us to say: “Yes; our present 105 m/m covers can easily be fitted to our 90 m/m rims.”

Consequently, when you discover that your 90 m/m tyres are too light for your car—and that 100 m/m tyres make little or no appreciable difference—you can take 105 m/m Michelin covers secure in the knowledge that they will easily and safely fit your rims.

As regards the inner tube, either a 90 or a 105, of corresponding diameter, can be used. It is, however, preferable to use a 90 tube; for when a 105 cover is fitted to a 90 rim, the space inside the cover is rather less than normal. Consequently, a 90 tube, which would be distended on a 105 rim, fits quite comfortably in a 105 cover on a 90 rim. On the other hand, a 105 m/m tube would be compressed and rendered liable to crease, and would demand special care in fitting, to avoid nips.

Another point:

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That is to say: if you fit a 105 m/m cover to a 90 m/m rim, *you keep your 90 m/m security bolts.*

Assuming that you are using our Bolt Valve, a 90 m/m security plate is essential in *every* case, whether you have fitted a 90 or a 105 tube.

Some of our clients, who are extremely anxious to use 105 m/m tyres, hesitate over replacing their 90 m/m rims by 105 rims upon the same wheels.

It is not, however, necessary to wait until the change can be made; for, as we have already said, you can fit 105 m/m covers to your 90 m/m rims.

Of course, have the rims changed, by all means, when you have time—but in the meantime remember that a 105 tyre, when fitted to our 90 rim, will give more satisfaction than any 100 m/m tyre. There *is* an appreciable difference between 90 and 105 m/m covers.

MICHELIN

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LADIES' PAGE.

THERE are some fashions that are only suited for the very slim; even the moderately slender are rendered less graceful by the cut devised according to the whim of the moment. The present style of skirt precisely answers to this description. Very few women look their best in the too-tight short skirts that hobble them round the lower limbs below the knees, and deprive them of hip-line as completely as Nature allows. A dress-maker who is an artist will always modify the mischief of all fashions that she prescribes "in the way of business": although her primary aim is to persuade women of means that their perfectly good gowns must be discarded as out-of-date, she makes it her secondary study to turn out her clients with due regard to their individual peculiarities, so that they shall always look as smart as possible, and not "gawky." The full defects of a silly style, therefore, do not become apparent until it reaches the level of the dressmaker who is a poor craftswoman. That stage, surely, the tight hobble-skirts and straight-down figures have attained. The preposterous, ungraceful shapes that are hobbling about on the piers and parades of British seaside resorts are grievous to the eye. True, not one woman in fifty even attempts to follow this ungainly fashion, and a few of those who do adopt it, being slim and tall, and having grasped the important point of having their gowns cut short enough to clear the heel—a cardinal point in these tight skirts—look well enough, but it is prevailingly so ugly a fashion that I am glad to hear that the Paris models that are now in preparation for the early autumn show a certain reaction against the over-tight, narrow, ankle-long skirts. It is said that the early autumn skirts are to be cut a little fuller, and to fall rather looser from a somewhat higher waist.

Some styles of dress seem inherently vulgar, and are not, in fact, adopted in their full degree by women of refined tastes. Neither Goodwood nor Cowes has seen skirts excessively tightened round at the ankles. Tight and short, indeed, the smart woman's gowns undoubtedly often are worn, but it is the suburban damsel only who permits herself to present from the waist downwards the tournure of a vulture squatting on a perch in captivity. A graceful line is always preserved in the really good gowns. The best Goodwood dresses were of satin draped with ninon; a particularly admired one was in Eminence purple, with crossing lines of embroidery of the same colour touched with gold on the corsage and confining the skirt near the feet. Another pretty frock was grey ninon veiling heliotrope satin, with a band of orange satin, also veiled by the grey ninon, round the ankles. A Princess gown in Navy-blue crêpe-de-Chine was heavily embroidered round the collarless neck and the feet with a design in high relief in pale brown silk and gold thread, and was veiled with a tight-fitting tunic of mousseline-de-soie (reaching only from bust to knee) in the same blue, and embroidered across beneath the bust and round the edge with the same



NEAT AND PRACTICAL.

A shooting-costume in herring-bone tweed with buttons, oipings, and collar and cuffs of leather; vest and hat in shepherd's-plaid tweed.

chocolate-silk and gold-thread design; an immense hat of Tagel burnt straw, with a wealth of white plumes, completed one of the best toilettes noticed. So many ladies, however, are still in black, and so many others wore plain tailor-made coats and skirts, and, in addition to this, the attendance was so far below the average, that the dress was of comparatively little interest at what is usually one of the smartest occasions of the whole year.

Fitness is the first cardinal point in dress. To admire certain women in certain dresses might be profitably translated by many of us into a warning, rather than an example for ourselves. If an exaggeration or a peculiarity suits a woman of a given type, should not a woman of the exactly opposite build and style receive this as a warning *not* to imitate? If a fashion is so charming on that tall, willowy figure, ought not that fact to advise the short and stout matron not to adopt it? The big hat that gives grace and importance to the well-built and imposing woman, must it not overpower and distort the small, plump one's proportions? The collarless frock that shows so beautifully the columnar throat and unwrinkled chin of the handsome woman in her bloom, might effectively inform the scraggy-necked girl or the matron of many chin-folds that another style will best become her natural defects. The women who dress best, above all those who discreetly "make-up" with any success, are always stern self-critics, and blest with judgment enough to do this effectively.

Japanese artistic effects, which we have this year an opportunity of studying to perfection, are seen to be, to a great extent, a question of detail. In their gardens, we are informed, every stone laid to border the flower-beds or the basins of the fountains is carefully considered in regard to its shape and its colouring, and placed exactly where it will combine best into the general scheme. In a lecture which I have heard on "Flower-Arranging in Japan," Mr. Kijoma remarked that to his people the term "flower" includes leaf, stem, stump, and roots, as well as blossoms, each detail being regarded as of equal importance. The blossom is the chief element in the colour, of course; but the form of the completed vase or bowl is considered as carefully as the colour, and depends mainly on the shape and outline of the leaves and branches, and their proper placing—regulated by the aid of bent strips of lead in vases, and also by pebbles and sand in bowls. A spray of foliage, it is the Japanese rule, must separate every two flowers of different colours, and the tint of that leafage must harmonise with that of the blossoms. The Japanese flower-arranger imaginatively gives sex to the colours, and "marries" them accordingly. Yellow, blue, and white are delicate "female" tints, and marry with the stronger "male" colours, scarlet, pink, and purple; the "male" tints and the "female" tints do not produce their decorative effects so well in bachelor or spinster parties as when harmoniously mated. Amateur arrangers of flowers may find in all this hints both amusing and useful. FILOMENA.



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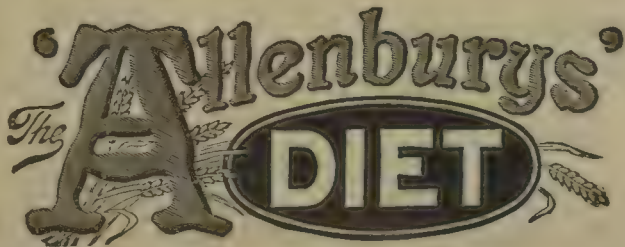
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MUSIC.

THE brief period of rest comes to an end to-night (Saturday, 13th), when the sixteenth series of Promenade Concerts will be inaugurated at the Queen's Hall. It would seem that the general plan of previous seasons is to be followed: the Monday nights are devoted to Wagner programmes, while Beethoven is to the fore on Fridays, the nine symphonies being given in their order with the choral section of the ninth omitted. We shall hear a large number of newcomers, and are promised several novelties for the orchestra, the composers being, in the most cases, Englishmen. Among items of considerable interest we note a "Fantasia on English Folk Songs," by Dr. Vaughan Williams, a composer who has studied our national folk songs diligently. Mr. Wood's programmes are very varied, and exhibit a welcome catholicity of taste. The second part of the programme possesses a certain interest, as far as it is disclosed in the book before us, in which the names of the later songs are omitted. It is to be hoped, for the sake of those who stay for the close of the performance, that these songs will not be unworthy of association with the music that precedes and follows them. The Promenade Season will extend from August 13 to October 22, on which day the Queen's Hall Orchestra will not only bring the long sequence of evening concerts to a close, but will give the first of the Saturday Symphony Concerts. It will be well if all members of the orchestra share their conductor's mastering passion for hard work.

There have been so many sensational rumours in connection with the opera seasons of next spring, that a special significance attaches to a warning note from Mr. Beecham asking that no statement concerning his future plans may be published as authentic unless it bears his signature. Down to the present all manner of unfounded or ill-founded stories have found their way into papers whose news-editors would rather be first in the field with likely fiction than second in the field with well-ascertained fact. It is well to bear in mind that the English performing rights in many popular operas belong to Covent Garden, and that many

famous singers are under contracts that will not permit them to sing in London save at the Royal Opera House. These facts are important, because they prove to those who are interested in such questions that the competition of any house with Covent Garden will hardly take the form of imitation. New fields must be exploited, new work brought forward, and a new machinery evolved for its production, and herein lies the supreme interest of any experiment that may be made. There will be ample time to speculate upon what April may hold in



THE RUSSIAN NAVAL VISIT TO ENGLAND: THE FLAG-SHIP "CESAREVITCH" IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.

The Russian battle-ship "Cesarevitch," flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Mankowsky, with the cruisers "Slava," "Bogatyr," and "Rurik," arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday. The cruisers remained at Spithead, but the "Cesarevitch" was berthed alongside the railway jetty in the dockyard. The Russian Admiral and his chief officers dined at Admiralty House with Sir Assheton and Lady Curzon-Howe, and various festivities were arranged both for officers and men.

store for us when the promised thirteen weeks' autumn season at Covent Garden is an accomplished fact.

In the meantime, Mr. Beecham is arranging to send the company and the operas that have served him so well at His Majesty's Theatre on a tour through some of the leading provincial cities. It will be extremely interesting to see what welcome the provinces extend to the charming Mozart operas whose production has made Mr. Beecham's season memorable.

ART NOTES.

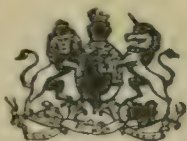
THE conspiracy to compel the public to know and to like the Modern Painters is well afoot. Sir Hugh Lane has seized Dublin, and sent a punitive expedition, made up of Wilson Steers, Orpens, and the like, into South Africa, and even now the South Coast is being tackled. The stations of the L.B. & S.C.R. are posted with news of the Brighton Exhibition of modern French pictures, as if that, rather than a German invasion or the Territorials or Hove cricket, were the thing of immediate moment to Sussex. But Brighton, judged by the meagre attendance in the gallery, is as yet indifferent to Mr. Robert Dell's efforts. The beach is not concerned with pictures, the piers are banded against them, the hotels have other feasts. Even Monet's wonderful sea—a golden expanse dotted with the silhouettes of bathers, and bounded by a purple shore—does not tempt the seashider. He prefers the more particular likeness of himself prepared by the tinsyter on the front; and it is doubtful if even the artist of the camera has sought the Museum Gallery.

The fare provided at Brighton is very strong meat. Sisley is classical and Matisse moderate beside the Extremists who exhibit there. In the determination to free themselves from the trammels of convention, they not only wipe out the past, but they set themselves to paint as nobody has ever painted before. The desire to regain innocence of the eye by forgetting Giotto, Raphael, Rembrandt, Turner, Whistler, Monet, and all the exemplars, may be reasonable enough, but warily to keep them in mind, as MM. Derain, Vlaminck, and Valtat must needs do, makes for a strained and affected originality. And yet there is masterliness, and colour, in the camp. Colourlessness and its attendant evils are amply expressed in another sort of painting, M. Felix Valotton's study of a woman at her bath—her tin bath. Brighton may have seemed ugly before one encountered this picture; after the encounter one blesses the beauty of the normal street and sky and week-end crowd.

A great many years ago, the Chevalier Desanges painted a series of pictures to illustrate the deeds

(Continued overleaf.)

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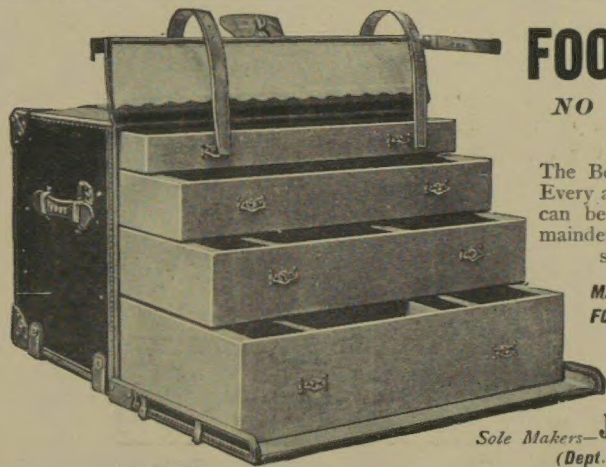
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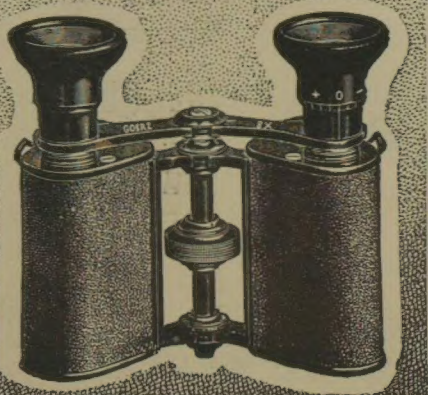
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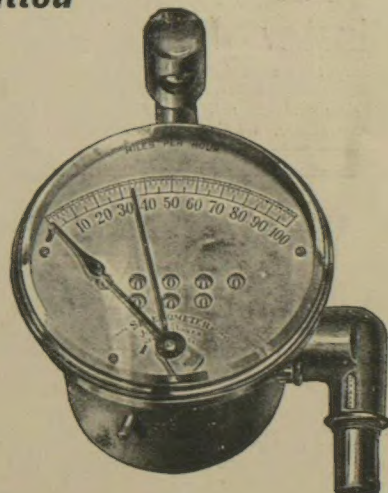
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whereby the Victoria Cross had, to that date, been won. It was still a young decoration. The pictures were of a naïf character. Military painting was then still unreformed; Lady Butler was not yet, nor De Neuville, nor M. Détaillé. But the collection was popular; people like to see how this man is just about to shoot that, not

knowing that a third will cut him down in another moment, and just in time. And the psychological moment goes on; and the "just in time," immortalised by a kind of art, lasts in perpetuity. Such was the interest of accessory incidents, while in the foreground the Victoria Cross hero grasps the live shell or shoulders a wounded comrade. Now, it is doing M. Desanges no posthumous unkindness to suppose that, when Lord Wantage bought the whole series as it stood, he did not do it for his own personal "desire of the eye." He gave the show away (in the literal sense) to Wantage, and Wantage built a gallery for it, and there it is. E. M.



RIFLE-SHOOTING IN THE HOP COUNTY. THE CUP PRESENTED BY MAJOR SIR H. NORTH FOR COMPETITION AT ELTHAM. Major Sir Harry North is the first President of the Eltham, Well Hall, and District Rifle Association, whose new range at Eltham was opened by Sir George White. The above and a smaller cup, both given by Sir H. North, were made by the Alexander Clark Manufacturing Company, 188, Oxford Street, W., and 125-6, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Nov. 26, 1908) of MR. GEORGE FOWNES LUTTRELL, of Dunster Castle, Minehead, Somerset, who died on May 24, has been proved by his sons Capt. Alexander Fownes Luttrell, late Grenadier Guards, and Claude Mohun Fownes Luttrell, the value of the real and personal estate being £426,580. In addition to the provisions already made for his younger children, he gives £3000 to his son Claude, £7000 to his daughter Beatrice, £5000 to his daughter Mary, and £350 a year in trust for his son Edward. All other his real and personal estate he leaves to his son Alexander.

The will and codicil of MR. JOHN HAMMOND, of The Lawn, Newmarket, who owned St. Gatten when he died, proved for the Derby of 1884, are now proved, the value of the estate amounting to £243,649. The testator gives £200 each to the executors; £500 to his brother Philip; £300 per annum to Miriam M. Simpkin; £500 each to Mrs. Rachel Rosbrook and Mrs. Emma Dew; £250, and during widowhood the use of Heath Cottage and £1000 per annum, to his wife; and the residue in trust for his daughter Katherine Dalton and her uses.

The will (dated Jan. 26, 1910) of MR. ALEXANDER SOWERBY HAY, of Saccombe Park, Ware, and 20, Abchurch Lane, who died on April 30, has been proved by his nephews, John Norman Hill and Richard Alexander Hill, the value of the estate being £115,526. He gives £2000, his leasehold residence and effects, and £4000 per annum to his wife; a sum not exceeding £1500 for distribution among the servants; £250 each to the executors; and the residue to his children.

The will and codicil of MR. EDWARD GEORGE DUCK, of Over Cliff Drive, Bournemouth, who died on April 17, has been proved by William Frederick Collins, the value of the property being £94,089. He gave £1050 to his executor; and the residue to his sisters Adeline Hester Duck, and Florence Mary Duck.

The following important wills have been proved—
Mr. Richard Peyton, Westfield, Augustus Road, Edgbaston. £231,046
Right Hon. James Tomkinson, M.P., Willington Hall, Tarpotley, Chester. £115,156
Mr. Simon Leitner, Alderbrook, Solihull, Warwick. £107,981
Mr. George Solomon Symons, 51, Victoria Road, Kensington. £59,801
Mr. Michael Huntbach, Church Walk, Llandudno. £59,223
Sir Alfred George Marten, K.C., 15, Albany Road, St. Leonards. £56,331

Miss Emily Mary Wallace, 24, Norfolk Crescent, W. £49,724
Mr. George William Burrows, Ladywood, Orpington. £35,404
Mrs. Emma Benson, Oswaldkirk Hall, Yorks. £26,653
Mr. Alfred Colson, Knighton Park Road, Leicester. £23,219

It can surely not be in vain to appeal to all who in these holiday months of August and September are



THE FIRST CUP PRESENTED BY KING GEORGE FOR THE COWES REGATTA: THE KING'S CUP, WON BY LORD DUNRAVEN.

The race for the King's Cup, a handicap for yachts belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, at Cowes Regatta, was won by the Earl of Dunraven's 153-ton ketch, "Cariad II." This is, of course, the first occasion on which the Cup has been presented by King George. It was made, from a classical design, by Messrs. Garrard, the Crown Jewellers, of the Haymarket.

enjoying the pleasures of the country or the sea to lend a helping hand to those poor ladies and girls who cannot afford from their daily earnings, for one reason or another, to take a holiday, however badly they may need it. The "Necessitous Ladies' Holiday Fund" provides a much-needed rest for governesses out of employment, typewriters, secretaries, music-teachers, actresses, and others. All contributions will be gratefully acknowledged and distributed at once by Miss Constance Beerbohm, 48, Upper Berkeley Street, W.

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To H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.		To H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

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PRIZES.—Each week a first prize of £25. will be given, a second prize of £12.5s., a third prize of 10s. 6d., and 9 additional Prizes of our Bronzed Metal Caskets, containing large tin of the Polish, special Polisher and Pad or Cloth.

WHAT TO DO.—The Reason for this week (No. 5) is—"It is the most economical polish." Write your "Ideagram" on a sheet of paper, writing No. 5 and name and address below. Enclose a receipt from your grocer or other Dealer for 6d. worth of Cherry Blossom Boot Polish at retail prices, in either 1d., 2d., 4d., or 6d. tins, and post to us before August 20. The result will be published in this paper on September 10. Competitors may compete each week, or as often as they like, and as many times each week as they like, provided they enclose receipt as stated above with each attempt. They must agree to abide by our decision. Please mark your envelope "Ideagram."

RESULT OF FIRST IDEAGRAM COMPETITION:

The First Prize of £25. has been awarded to Mr. Wm. Forde, 33, Devonshire Road, Harrow. The Second Prize of a Guinea has been awarded to Mr. A. D. McRae, 45, Lindfield Road, Ealing; and the Third Prize of 10s. 6d. to Mr. E. A. Turner, 12, Burbeck Road, Wimbledon.

The winners of the 9 Outfit Casket Prizes are Miss E. Clayton, 48, Syngue St., Dublin; Mr. G. H. Jones, 52, South St., South Molton; Mrs. S. Atkinson, 79, Fawcett Ave., Cardiff; Mrs. Finch, 25, Gordon Rd., Bournemouth; Miss Stone, Lynton House, Axminster; Mrs. K. Selley, 48, York St., Plymouth; Mrs. E. M. Gillies, 13, Grove Mansions, Clapham Common; Mr. G. H. Lamcroft, British School, Bovey Tracey; Miss M. Thomas, 63, Dartmouth Park Rd., N.W.

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